

INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENT
OF
VICTOR-VICTROLAS
AND
VICTOR RECORDS
RECEIVED BY THE
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" AND
S.S. "TACOMA MARU,"
INCLUDING THE LATEST
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' RENOWNED COMPANY,
"THE SCAMPS,"
IN THEIR
MERRY VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT
FROM THE
STRAND, COMEDY AND PALACE THEATRES, LONDON.
**ENTIRE CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME!**
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, 11TH, AND TUESDAY, 12TH SEPT.
THE GREAT PROF. SHOKYOKUSAI TENSA.
Assisted by
MR. ISHII BLACK.
MADAME ROSA.
AND A COMPANY OF ELEVEN ARTISTES.
Will Present their Original Entertainment of
WONDER! MYSTERY!! MAGIC!!!
Patronised by I.L.M. The Emperor and Imperial Family of Japan.
COMMENCING AT 9 P.M. SHARP.
POPULAR PRICES.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE & Co. AND NOMURA HOTEL,
CONNAUGHT ROAD.

IS THIS
YOUR SMOKE?

IT'S THE BEST.

LACK OF TRANSPORT
FACILITIES IN CHINA.U.S. FINANCIER URGES THE CON-
STRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. Solwyn Tait, one of America's leading financiers, has written for the New York Times an article on financial conditions in China. Mr. Tait urges better railway systems and approves a policy of encouraging American loans to China. Mr. Tait spent most of last year in Peking and it was reported at the time that he was negotiating about industrial loans in China. His article is as follows:—

The new policy of the Government, favouring the participation of American bankers in any straight loan to China, adequately secured, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but it is only a step when an advance along the whole line should be considered, if any material good is to be accomplished.

It is probably safe to say that China is to-day at the most critical stage in her history. It is useless for her to claim that she has existed for thousands of years in her present condition, and at the same time to think that she will continue to do so indefinitely. The longest road must have an end, and to disinterested observers the end is approaching with China now. Her unrivalled opportunities have been blazoned to the world. From no fault of her own, possibly, she has failed to avail herself of these opportunities, and her deadly peril to-day is that, with the removal of international restraints and the arrival of a time when one or more strong Powers may be able to do what they like in the readjustment of the world's physical geography, these opportunities may be torn from her ruthlessly and without possible appeal; and this not only to her own loss, but to the loss of those countries which could gain much for themselves by aiding her in her development.

If the integrity of China as a nation is to be maintained, steps ought to be taken to that end now. It is a man's task, and, situated as the world is to-day, there is only one country qualified to take the initiative with assurance of success. That country is our own. The ability to save China, to preserve her intact as a people, while upholding her self-respect, and to help her to take her place among the great nations of the world is well within our grasp. It would be a great accomplishment, and it need not be an elementary act, for there is abundant proof to every nation aiding in the rebuilding of China. Are we too "provincial" for the task, too fearful of the outcome, too prone to let things slide?

The United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, and Russia are all interested in railroad franchises in China. These railroads are of such importance to China that it may safely be said that she has not a commercial or industrial problem that they would not solve, while at the same time they would develop an enormous commerce with the outer world. A single instance will suffice. The Hankow-Szechuan line, in which this country is interested, taps a province possessing a population of seventy-eight millions of people, consisting for the most part of experienced agriculturists and skilled mechanics.

The building of the railroads is at a standstill for lack of funds, a condition incident to the Japanese war. Let the countries named form themselves into a banking group with the support of their respective Governments, their object being to complete the railways. It may, of course, be urged that none of them has any money to spare at the present time for this purpose, with the single exception of the United States. That being the case, let the other nations borrow enough money from this country to complete the roads, in whole or in part. It is safe to say that all of the roads for which franchises are held would, under proper management, very soon become paying properties, so large and industrious are the populations they would serve.

The one trouble from which China suffers is isolation. She has neither railroad communication to any extent nor any public highway worthy of the name. Her only agencies for transportation are rivers and canals—both of which are slow and uncertain and rough tracks for ponies and wheelbarrows. Not only is China not progressing in methods of transportation, but she is in many respects going back. At one time she possessed fine, well-paved imperial highways connecting her principal cities and a hundred and fifty thousand miles of canals. For the most part the former have been ploughed under and the latter clogged up.

Railway system would engender a spirit of nationalism and would tend to the creation of a strong central government, which is what China sorely needs. They would give rise to a spirit of patriotism on international questions in which China is concerned, and would, before long, enable her to speak on such questions with the voice of her four hundred million people.

The awakening of China brought about in this way would be the best possible safeguard for peace in the East and for the proper maintenance of the balance of power.

While the European countries named have certain privileges in connection with the Chinese franchises which we do not possess, there is no doubt that an arrangement could be made between them and ourselves, whereby our bankers would be amply secured and would share proportionately in the profits of the transactions, while our country would share in the trading facilities which the other countries have under their franchises. This is all a matter of arrangement. By

(Continued on next Column.)

CHINA'S NEW PRESIDENT.
PROSPECTS OF LI YUAN HUNG'S
ADMINISTRATION.

In the course of an article contributed to one of the London daily papers, on recent events in China, Mr. Edwin J. Dingle refers in the following terms to the new President Li Yuan Hung:—

Apart from the role he was forced to adopt at the time of the revolution of 1911, Li is practically unknown. I have been more or less intimate with him for the last few years, and have always been impressed by his courtesy of manner, his enthusiasm for his country, and his dreams of seeing China rise at one leap to the highly exalted position he thinks she should occupy in the world—quite laudable, but a dream all the same. Li is a good soldier, has had a career unblemished (so far as can be ascertained) by official corruption and dishonesty, has been a hard worker in his own limited sphere, and certainly during the revolution was looked upon as the saviour of his country. His power at Wuchang, the capital city of Hubei, where the revolution broke out and of which province Li is a native, has remained unquestioned during the changes of the past few years, and his popularity throughout the country, both whilst he was at Wuchang and afterwards as Vice-President at Peking, was not waned for a moment. Foreign writers have called Li the "King Edward of China," a man not noticeably brilliant in any particular direction, a man of good character, open and frank, honestly Chinese, full of tact and a sound knowledge of men. The Chinese regard his judgment as sound. I do not think Li would attempt what he could not successfully put through, and, on the other hand, could probably achieve much more than he would be willing to attempt. He is childishly modest regarding his own abilities, cannot be said to be a political leader of great capacity, and has an aptness for depreciating his own power of initiative. Practically his first message to his colleagues at Peking was that he wished to remain President only so long as it took to restore peace, after which he desired to retire into private life, preferring that another should be elected, as his own opinion was that he had not sufficient administrative experience for the Presidency.

Such, then, is the new President of China. A good man rather than a strong man, lacking vision in a political sense, a reliable, capable person in the everyday affairs of life.

Will he be strong enough? The question naturally arises. "Will he be strong enough?" Personally, having due regard to Li's many excellent qualities and the fact that he is one of the most charming Chinese gentlemen I have been my experience to meet, I shall be greatly surprised if he proves himself strong enough to harness together into one working team the many fractious elements he will be expected to drive. And yet, again, I do not think it is so imperative that he should be strong in the sense of forcing his will upon others. It is not a question whether Li can successfully set his back against the multitude of aspirants for bigger political stakes so much as whether he can succeed in persuasively controlling the different parties. One might, of course, state his opinion that Li's period will be short, and that he will not be a success—China is so full of inconsistencies that the reverse might happen. Li may turn out to be the proverbially righteous ruler whose righteous rule makes prosperous the lives of his subjects. For it must in fairness be said that, with all their inconsistencies, the Chinese do admire, if only in an abstract sense, the integrity of character of those in authority over them. They know and believe Li Yuan Hung to be a man whose heart beats for "the people," and this one fact may work wonders.

A prominent Chinese this morning told me that the people realise Li has his limitations, but, with one hand on his heart, he dramatically exclaimed that if the ruler's heart was good he could secure many tens of men who had good stomachs (the seat of the brain, in Chinese opinion). So all may turn out well yet.

Laying aside all petty jealousies and combining in a friendly group and a common interest, the most important nations would be welded together in a friendly arrangement which would lead to the rapid development of China, would enrich Japan—which would benefit largely by any money going into the Orient—would satisfy Russia, and would give to all an entrance into the finest market in the world. China does not part with the ownership of her railways, so that such loans would mean no territorial encroachment whatever.

For a time foreign management, as well as foreign capital, will be necessary in China, where industrial co-operation is to-day well-nigh impossible. Foreign money must be employed under the protection of foreign corporation laws until the Chinese become educated to the work.

It is no reflection whatever on China to say that she is not ready for such a responsibility now. She is, in fact, every whit as equal to the work as Great Britain and Europe were at the same stage of their existence. The right to trade to an unlimited extent, with a limited responsibility, has everywhere in the world been a source of temptation, and has been properly controlled only by the institution of upright judicial systems and of courts prompt to punish infractions of the law. Until China is able to provide these safeguards she will have to be content to see her country developed by foreign corporations under foreign management. Existing conditions, however, need not prevent China from using foreign capital. In her forty-eight treaty ports that capital will secure all the protection necessary, and those ports can be increased in number as outside territory comes within the zone of foreign enterprise.

THE CHILD AND THE MOTHER.
A NATIONAL QUESTION.

[BY LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.]

"Take this child away and nurse it for me." Pharaoh's daughter may have spoken with the voice of the eternal motherhood in women, or some inspiration may have enabled her to recognise in the river founding the future leader and law-giver, the greatest that ever guided the destinies of a race and a nation.

It is enough for us that the legend holds the answer to some of our present problems. The daughter of the Pharaoh stands as the type of State aid to-day.

The question to-day is whether the conditions of a high and complicated civilisation have not overlaid the primitive and sound instinct that the wealth of a nation depends more on the race than on the material riches to be found within its borders, that the family is the first unit in the life of the community, and that as the family prospers so will the State, which is, after all, but the great representative of the "good estates" of the realm.

There was a time when the unmarried woman was at a discount in the social community as being childless and having missed the great objective of her life. Men married and had families with a stronger sense of "doing their duty" to themselves, naturally, first, but with a simpler outlook on what was best for their country. Children were also more helpful, and a source of increased well-being, at a period when the rights of individuals were more respected. A parent who was literally "master in his own household" had a more selfish interest in a large family than has the State-controlled parent of to-day.

Before the legislation which followed the great Reform Bill—and in these relations it led to a much truer enfranchisement than its original purpose—a parent might leave his children uneducated, and untutored. He was permitted to bind them at tender ages in apprenticeships, indistinguishable from serfdom, and to the necessities of the cruel child labour, added materially to the wealth of the household.

Even the "solitary" had his or her place in that condition where all the household arts had their place, and the home, not the factory, was the great producer of what was needed for livelihood. The advent of steam and machinery brought another dispensation. With it came the necessity of capital and the organisation of labour. The State entered into the homes of the people, and the parent was tutored and disciplined instead of the child.

It has had many advantages; no one would go back to the old order, even if he could. It seems fair, however, to face what we have lost and to see whether the State has gained quite as much as it often claims.

LESS RESPONSIBILITY.

Two great inducements have been removed from the people at large—the sense of individual effort and individual possession and responsibility. If the parent has no longer complete control over those of his own household, he also knows he has much less responsibility. He is no longer allowed to look on his children as profitable investments, and he is encouraged to believe that as they are the care of the State his part is not unduly to increase the burdens of the State.

In some classes of society women have been asked by the community to spend more and to regard themselves as less responsible for the upholding of the standard of the home life. Where wealth has been acquired in what are known as the moneyed classes, "gentility" has demanded a high standard of dress and luxury, and with it has come idleness. If bearing children be a duty to the State, the birth-rate does not rise greatly in the quarters where dwell the merchant princes. In the industrial classes, and those below them, everything has been done to relieve parents of the responsibility of child rearing and carry little to help mothers to understand the best conditions for themselves and the children which are to be born to them.

A writer in *The Times* a short time ago recommended that childless marriages should be dissolved. That doctrine was practised by Henry VIII., with historical consequences to several unfortunate wives and to the great detriment of both Church and State. It was an inconsequent thought thrown out, but the very suggestion shows at how low an ebb is our national thought on this great subject of the generations which rise so quickly and so soon fly forgotten as a dream. How often has the State been faced with the findings of Commissions as to the marriage conditions of the people? What is the cause of sterility in women and ravaging disease in infant life? The sin of cruel ignoring of the prevalence of diseases which render miserable the lives of countless innocent women and hapless infants is finding us out.

BETTER HOMES NEEDED.

Marriage can only be an honourable estate when entered into by those who know themselves to be in a condition to produce children which are the glory and crown of a happy, healthy mother. To many a woman marriage has meant an estate of suffering and disability, the knowledge of which has destroyed her Garden of Eden, and she has eaten for the first time the bitter fruit of knowledge. The road to mitigate these evils has again and again been pointed out to the Legislature. If the birth-rate is again to rise, the State must prepare the way, not by preaching doctrines which savour of the staid farm, but by raising the sanitary conditions of the home. Let the roofs be lifted for the broods. Pure air, clean drains, sweet and wholesome milk, and food. A sensible education and a spiritual demand "for reasonable service." Front the masses will improve the chances of a birth-rate which rarely falls amid the selfish, inconsiderate, and ignorant.

(Continued on next Column.)

DEPORTED FROM JAPAN.
GERMAN TRYING TO DISTURB
FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On the ground that his actions have been detrimental to the interests of Japan and her Allies, Herr Hermann Wohlers, for the last three years a resident of Yokohama, has been ordered to leave the country within eight days.

For the last three years Wohlers has lived at No. 433, Honmoku. He is a bachelor and has no definite occupation. He is 40 years old.

He is charged with having made several attempts to effect an estrangement between the United States, Japan and Great Britain. His methods have been to send letters to the United States Government containing charges against the Japanese Government, and to circulate reports calculated to injure the relations between America, Japan and Great Britain.

His deportation comes as a sequel to the incident at the Grand Hotel on the night of the Fourth of July, when an American marine pulled the Union Jack from the wall while the dance was going on. Wohlers, it is said, having treated the marine to drinks, dared him to pull the British flag from the wall, and the marine did as he wished. This marine has been sent to Shanghai for court-martial.

Wohlers is also said to have entered Yokohama Park at the time of the celebration of the conclusion of the new Russo-Japanese Pact on 18th July and loudly denounced the new agreement.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

The effect of climate and other variable local conditions upon health is a matter about which much is yet to be learned. A California physician has called the attention of the United States Weather Bureau to the undoubtedly great influence exerted, especially by the weather, and has suggested a suitable joint investigation by the weather specialists and the medical specialists. He foresees an early time when health officers will be required to be specialists, with real scientific training in this subject. He would have first a plotting of the country to show the actual climatic conditions of every climatic condition of every locality, and then a study of the bodily and mental effects of the varying conditions. Such mysteries as the much-reviled east wind of Boston should be cleared up. It is certain that altitude, temperature, and prevailing and unusual winds affect many individuals to a marked degree, and that the nasal and pulmonary mucous membranes are peculiarly sensitive to variations. Persistent bronchial coughs that are most troublesome in the city will often disappear in a few hours in the mountains, while a congested nasal mucous membrane that makes life miserable much of the time in the mountains will be promptly relieved on the low land near the coast. Bronchial asthma that is incurable in a city's business section may yield to comfort in a higher and drier place a little out of town. These are a few instances of hundreds observed, and they point to a field of inquiry of great possibilities in improving environment.

"TOOK A LOT OF LICKING."

Before the war some of the soldiers now to be met with in hospital uniform in London were stationed at Peking. The *London Guardian* states that they were on very friendly terms with the soldiers attached to the German and Austrian legations. These belligerent barracks were just out of bounds, but there was seemingly no ill-feeling.

They did not know and could not imagine what was happening in Belgium and France, so when they met they still greeted each other amiably. Presently most of them were sent away, some to learn at their first port of call what modern warfare had become, the others to join the Japanese soldiers in the attack on Kiaochow. There in the trenches they were face to face with their former boon companions, the Austrians and Germans from Peking. They said it seemed very odd indeed—funny—and they recognised each other with good-natured amusement, shouting jests from trench to trench. One repartee they were very proud about. "Here come the chocolate soldiers," cried the Austrians. "Yes," shouted the Englishmen, "and they'll take a lot of licking."

Among all classes the expensive tastes which have come with increasing wealth have hampered the resources of the moderately rich. The standard of every requirement has been heightened, and what were undreamt-of luxuries to the ancestor have become necessities to the third and fourth generation.

The great cities of Europe and America have set the standards, and a useless and frequently corrupt example of fashions and follies has led the people along the broad and pleasant path which leads to sterility in brain-power and failing virility in the race.

The war has checked the downward pace. We stand and gaze and take fresh stock of the things which remain. The eternal verities abide though the hills be removed, though the mountains shake and the earth trembles. We are fighting for ideals, and when we look at these ideals men and women realise that they have become to them faded and dim—they have not troubled to defy them, but we have passed them by on the other side. The pursuit of ease, of luxury, and, above all, the craving for pleasurable excitements are still the ambition of every social grade.

That Great Britain possessed tens of thousands who had not bowed the knee to this Baal was no credit to the huckstering, truth-mongering politician. That we had the quiverful of the nation's youth ready to speak with our enemies was not due to a State too half-hearted to claim a national allegiance to an unswerving standard of godly sobriety and high-hearted citizenship. The times are evil, but the days of redemption are at hand. We have been saved by the chosen few in our midst, the men and women who have kept their lamps burning, their loins girt.

BACTERIA ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

HOW THEY ARE CONQUERED.

BY A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT IN THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."

The microbes infesting soil and water constitute one of the most powerful enemies to the successful prosecution of war.

Never in the history of the world has a war been waged in which deaths from pestilence and wounds have affected so little the progress of operations; yet the bacteria continue to play no small part in the waste of our armies. The extraordinarily small number of enteric cases among our troops in France is a remarkable testimony to the excellence of our sanitary arrangements and the value of the preventive vaccination introduced by Sir Almroth Wright.

In Gallipoli, where sanitation was practically impossible, where the soil seemed with the microbes of typhoid and dysentery, where the very sand of the trenches was partly built up of the creeping amoebae of tropical dysentery, the percentage of sickness cases among the troops reached a very high figure indeed.

The influence of these microbes of the soil on the healing of wounds forms the subject of a recent paper by Mr. Kenneth Goadby in the *Lancet*. Since the time of Lister, the surgeon has been able practically to eliminate the danger of bacterial infection from the wounds of his operations. The wounds of warfare are inflicted under very different circumstances. Trenches are dug into soil swarming with microbes, the soil covers the soldier's uniform, and the bullet drives through the infection and inoculates it into the depths of the wound.

SPECIES OF MICROBES.

The various species of bacteria present in such wounds and classified in the paper of Mr. Goadby and numerous other investigators may be roughly divided into two groups: the true soil bacteria, which are not commonly found infecting wounds in civil practice, and the ordinary organisms of sepsis or inflammation, which may be passed from man to man without the intervention of soil or water. The first group is probably the less important, although it includes the bacillus of tetanus or "lock-jaw," and the frequently deadly organisms of gas-gangrene. The latter group contains the common microbes of septic infection, the streptococci and staphylococci, dot-like organisms arranged in chains or clusters, which produce such conditions as cellulitis, erysipelas, abscesses, and boils. Of all these organisms, the most deadly may be the streptococci, which can produce death from septicaemia or blood-poisoning in a few hours. But these groups of bacteria are found in the soil; many species of both may be present at the same time in one wound.

To prevent the entry of these microbes into wounds is obviously impossible. To kill them after they have entered is rarely feasible, though their activities may be held in check by the use of antiseptics and by surgical or mechanical treatment.

Modern medicine aims further at neutralising the poison produced by the microbes, or at so increasing the resisting powers or antibodies of the patient that the infection is shortened and complications are avoided.

The neutralisation of the poison is particularly directed against the tetanus bacillus, and in cases of obviously infected wounds a preventive dose of anti-tetanus serum is given immediately. By this means cases of tetanus have been reduced to a very low figure. In a number of infected wounds, in 11 out of 21 cases examined by Dr. Dudgeon, the tetanus organisms have been identified—an experience, however, which differs from the findings of Mr. Goadby and the interesting fact emerges that many soldiers may harbour these bacteria in their wounds and yet suffer none of the symptoms of tetanus. This condition may be in part attributed to the action of the antitoxin, which is capable of neutralising the toxin or poison of the bacillus, but which has no effect upon the vitality of the organisms themselves.

INCREASING PATIENTS' RESISTING POWER.

The method of increasing the resisting powers of the individual by vaccine treatment is referred to by Mr. Goadby, and the points to which he particularly draws attention are the prevention of "flares," and the treatment of "sinus" cases. By a flare is meant the sudden recrudescence of the symptoms after a period of complete or partial quiescence. A sinus is a narrow unhealed track leading from the surface into the depths of the wound. The occurrence of flares and the persistence of sinuses is due to the continued presence of microbes in the wound area. A wound may become completely healed over and the patient be left in apparently perfect health, yet a nest of microbes may remain shut up in the depths of the old wound ready to burst into renewed activity at a later date. The encasement of living microbes in this way is particularly apt to occur if a foreign body, such as a fragment of dead bone or a particle of clothing, remains in the depths of the wound, and the flare appears usually after some subsequent surgical procedure, which may in itself be trivial.

We may cite the instance of a soldier who received a bullet wound in the hip. The wound was infected, but healed in a short time. The patient, however, had received damage to his hip joint, and was left with a shortened and stiff leg. After a year of convalescence an attempt was made to improve the joint condition. An anæsthetic was given, and the leg forcibly moved. Immediately after this manipulation the temperature rose, the patient

(Continued on next column.)

OFFICERS ON THE BATTLE.

THE BALANCE OF LOSSES.

In one of the ship's companion-ways—it is near midnight now—a group of wounded officers, walking cases mostly, with one arm in a sling or with heads bandaged, are chatting before going across the stage, when the train is ready for them. There are not two whole jackets among a dozen of them, nor any one garment innocent of blood and mud. Many questions have been put to them. There are a few of the most typical remarks with which they sum up their impressions:

"Yes, there are plenty of casualties. On the western front you can't move without casualties. We've always known that. But the point is the balance. The more casualties are far heavier and far more serious than ours."

"That's so, of course. I saw trenches full of 'em, you see most of our camps knocked out, were knocked out in one of three ways: our artillery barrage, our bayonets and bombs, or as prisoners. And in either case that sort of casualty really 'knocked out.'"

"Whereas ours," adds a wounded battalion, R.A.M.C., officer, "are mostly machine-gun bullet cases, and need not have come to Britain at all but for our wanting to keep the field ambulances and clearing stations all free over the way. They will mostly be duty fit in a week or so."

"No, no, by jove, don't you go stopping our short leave, doctor, or we'll strafe the life out of you while your arm's in a sling."

"Still, it's true enough, the proportion of us with clean, slight wounds is amazingly high, when you think what a hell it was out there."

"I know. Isn't it extraordinary how our chaps got through? Everlasting puzzle to me, with the air fairly stiff with bullets."

"So it was; but there was something else stiff too."

"Our chaps' upper lips, eh?"

"The way they looked out, don't you know; saw the situation for what it was, and then cheered a bit louder than ever as they stepped out. You don't get Boches working that way."

"They took it like mother's milk—or football. My fellows did actually start off kicking the company football, I never saw anything gamier."

"Tell you where you can see Boches advance as steadily as our men, though in a very different spirit, and that's when there's a support line of Prussian Guards behind 'em, as there was when they counter-attacked our bit in front of the wood. Do you know why?"

"Why, yes; that's easy. We had that too. The Prussians about 'em down directly they waver. They shoot half a dozen on each side of a man who puts his hands up; and the chaps in front know it."

"Ah! I suppose it's general, then, I know I saw it with my own eyes."

"Bit different from our men there, then, I know our only trouble was keeping our beggars back. Our rear platoon men were all scheming and dodging to get over with the front lots, and in the assault one had to be checking all the time to keep chaps back a bit."

"That was all along the line, I think. When their blood's up they won't think of cover or protection. It's just 'Let's get 'em!' with every one of our chaps."

"Well, it's my third big show, and by long odds the best. I've never seen a show before—not even in practice field days, where the arranging and preparation were so complete, or where everyone understood his particular job so well."

"Oh, we've got lots more coming for them, presently. I tell you; we haven't started yet. What's that—London train? Yes, I'm for London. Oh, you're Manchester. Well, cheerio!"

"So they file out to the train, waving arms in ragged, blood-splashed khaki sleeves."

became generally very ill, and an abscess developed in the depths of the healed wound. In this case the streptococci implanted by the rifle bullet over a year before had remained encased in a fragment of dead bone in the joint, and had been released when the joint was manipulated. Very similar results may follow operative attempts to close sinuses, and Mr. Goadby gives several examples, but he found that if patients were first vaccinated against the particular organisms present in the sinuses these flares are largely prevented.

Another important complication of septic wounds is found by Mr. Goadby to be influenced very favourably by vaccine treatment.

Secondary hemorrhage implies the loss of blood which may occur after the bleeding due to the actual injury is stopped. This secondary hemorrhage is caused by the spread of the damaged area owing to bacterial action into the adjacent blood vessels. If these vessels are sufficiently large death may ensue or may be avoided only by amputation of the limb. In 24 of Mr. Goadby's cases treated by vaccine no instance of secondary hemorrhage occurred, in 23 similar cases untreated by vaccine eight suffered from secondary hemorrhage.

Mr. Goadby's paper may be read in conjunction with those of numerous other medical men which have appeared in the course of the war as showing the great progress which has been made by bacteriologists and surgeons in the treatment of wounds, the lessening of mortality and the saving of limbs, which in the old days would have been ruthlessly sacrificed. This work continues unceasingly at home, abroad, and in the trenches themselves.

"THE ALLIES MUST ENTER BERLIN."

IMPRESSIONS OF AN ENGLISHMAN FROM GERMANY.

[BY THEOBALD BUTLER, R.A.]

(Mr. Theobald Butler, an English professor of modern languages, who has lived in Germany continuously since 1905, has just returned to England. At one outbreak of war he conducted a military coaching establishment for military officers and Government officials in a Prussian university town, specializing in the teaching of English and French. Being considerably over military age, he was not interned. For practically the entire duration of the war Mr. Butler resided in Berlin, which he did not leave until July 6th. The following article was contributed to the *Daily Mail*.)

"I hate the English!" That was the greeting I received from my first pupil, a Prussian Refectory (embryo barrister), when I commenced work in Posen in the year 1908. The sentiment was no revelation to me. I was beginning my second period of my life in Germany, the first having been spent at a school on the Rhine during the Russo-Turkish War in 1877. England and the English were vociferously hated by the Germans as long ago as that.

My Refectory, as the years ahead of me in Prussia were about to show, was the very personification of the class which hankered for war with Britain—our last and greatest reckoning, as Treitschke put it—and planned for it. The plodding, thoroughgoing, deliberate manner of which their vast preparedness has given the world such terrible proof. As long ago as 1905 war with England was talked about in Prussia in accents of mathematical exactitude. Often I heard men say that 1916 was the year which would bring the realization of Germany's cherished hopes!

ENOUGH FOOD FOR HEALTH.

To my personal knowledge the leaders of the German Army began their final preparations for war at least a fortnight before August 1, 1914. About the middle of July my classes, consisting for the most part of younger officers and Civil Servants, mysteriously began dropping off. Captain—, attached to the military railway division, was suddenly needed somewhere, probably for the mobilization on the Belgian frontier; and Herr von—, a Government constructor, was as abruptly called away. Berlin was evidently taking time well by the forelock.

War with England came. My friends and colleagues, mostly belonging to the intellectual classes, grey-haired Herren Professoren, or to the higher military rank, majors and Lieutenant-colonels who in Germany are always much older than men of similar rank in the British Army, gave vent to the most unbridled denunciation of England. "We shall remain personal friends," many of them said to me, "but this vile, contemptible stab in the back by England—that is outrageous and low beyond words!" Those were the days when Germans were thinking of an eight or ten weeks' war—when they hoped to thrash France quickly and decisively even at the cost of allowing a serious Russian invasion of East Prussia. The intervention of England punctured the roseate hopes, and Germany's long-accumulated hatred of perfidious Albion now burst forth with indescribable fury.

My professional existence at Posen obviously was destined before long to become precarious, and I was not sorry to leave everything behind and remove to Berlin at the end of August. There I remained until a fortnight or three weeks ago. Details of life in Berlin in wartime are no longer new to British readers—they know all about food distress and other social subjects. The Germans are not starving. They are not getting nearly so much to eat as they used to, and would like, but as they mostly operate in peace times they are now on a more normal living standard than they ever were before. Conditions are undoubtedly inconvenient and unpleasant, but Germany is not being able to get pointers!—anybody in England who thinks that the Germans are being overruled by hunger is dwelling in a paradise of idle dreams.

The Germans think they have won the war. They believe that fighting will go for some time yet, but they do not think there can be taken from them that which they have conquered and hold. They know they have suffered heavy losses, human and material, but as the old porter who handled my luggage in Berlin the other day said, "The English will have to pay." That was the voice of the German people. The Germans in their vast majority still believe that the English will be brought to their knees, and either in a truce or territory reimburse Germany handsomely for the colossal price she has had to pay for "victory."

"English lies." English and French papers can still be had in Berlin. [The English papers have been stopped at the frontier, since this was written.] I used to read them regularly at my favourite coffee-house up the hour of my departure. But the Germans, who are reared in the implicit belief that what is officially told them is the only thing to be credited, think that "only lies" appear in the enemy Press. So they have no faith in what they read in English and French journals about the mighty strength the Allies will now bring to bear on the various fronts.

I think it may be necessary for us to follow Bismarck's example. In Paris in 1870. He paraded 40,000 Prussian troops in the Tuileries as a vulgar demonstration to the unfortunate populace that the heel of the conqueror was firmly implanted on France's hapless neck. Until Allied troops have been parked in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, and other German centres—tangible evidence that German military power is broken—I fear it will be extremely difficult for us to make the German nation feel and see that it is beaten. All our efforts, therefore, require to be bent in the single-purposeful direction of smashing the Germans in the field. Until that is done Germany viewed from

(Continued on next column.)

IN CRUCIFIX TRENCH.

"I KILLED THE BRUTE, AND I'M GLAD OF IT."

"And where do we go next, captain?" asked a Yorkshire boy. It seemed he felt restless where he was. The captain thought Shelter Wood might be a good place to see. He chose ten men to see it with him, and these were very willing. With the bullet in his ribs—it hurt him horribly—he climbed out of Crucifix Trench, and crawled forward with his ten men to the wood beyond. It was full of Germans. At the south-west corner of it was a redoubt, with machine-guns and a bomb store. The German bombers were already flinging their grenades across to the Crucifix. The wounded captain said that ten men were not enough to take Shelter Wood—it would need a thousand men, perhaps, so he crawled back with the others. They stayed all night in Crucifix Trench, and it was a dreadful night. At ten o'clock the enemy opened an intense bombardment of heavies and shrapnel, and maintained it at full pitch until two o'clock next morning.

There were 900 men up there and in the neighbourhood. When morning came there were not so many, but the others were eager to get out and get on. The Yorkshire spirit was unbroken. The grit of the North Country was still there in the morning after the first assault. Queer adventures overtook men who played a lone hand in this darkness and confusion of battle. One man I met to day—true Yorkshire, with steel in his eyes and a burr in his speech—it was strange to hear the Saxon words he used—rushed with some of his friends into Birch Tree Wood, which was not captured until two days later. There were many Germans there, but not visible. Suddenly the Yorkshire lad found himself quite alone, his comrades having escaped from a death trap, for the wood was being shelled—as I saw myself that day—with an intense fire from our guns. The lonely boy, who was a machine-gunner without his gun, thought that things were "pretty thick."

As, indeed, they were, but he decided that the risks of death were less if he stayed still than if he moved. Presently, as he crouched low, he saw a German coming. He was crawling along on his hands and knees, and blood was oozing from him. As he crawled, a young Yorkshire soldier, also badly wounded, passed him at a little distance in the wood. The German stared at him. Then he raised himself, though still on his knees, and fired at the boy with his revolver, so that he fell dead. The German went on his hands again to go on with his crawling, but another shot ripped through the trees, and he crawled no more. It was fired by the man who had been left alone—the young man I saw to-day. "I killed the brute," he said, "and I'm glad of it."

RED-HOT HOWITZERS.

The problem of water has been one of the most difficult all through the Verdun battle. The bombardment has been so intense and extensive over the country to the rear that wells have disappeared, and the indispensable water has had to be brought in small quantities for considerable distances. The men have suffered terribly at times from thirst, and the guns want cooling too. A machine gunner has told me that in a week his gun fired over 75,000 rounds. Artillery men say that perhaps the most terrible place of all is to be with the medium howitzer batteries that lie in the zone between the big guns behind and the lighter guns in front. At Verdun they were pounded from front and flank. Owing to their fewer numbers, as compared with the Germans, they had to make up deficiencies by increased energy, and they were fired till they literally grew red-hot and in imminent danger of bursting. Yet the orders kept coming in insistently: "Keep up the pace."

The work of bringing up ammunition under such appalling conditions is hazardous in the extreme, and the mental and physical strain upon the convoy conductors is terribly severe. Their work is incessant. Often have I been told of harassed transport officers getting through after a trying passage, exclaiming with relief: "Thank goodness, that will give you something to go on with up here for a bit." To meet with the retort: "Comment mon vieux, hurry up and get back for more as fast as ever you can gallop." But what about all that I felted-up a few hours ago? "All guns," deplore the Germans, "are now in a state of depencenz." For it is not only the enemy's bombardment that constitutes the danger; his aeroplanes are persistently annoying. When an aeroplane gets the correct latitude of one of these long, straight French roads it can follow along it with considerable accuracy.

B DGE OF HONOUR FOR THE WOUNDED.

By an Army Order issued distinctions in dress are to be worn on the service dress jackets by all officers and soldiers who have been wounded in any of the campaigns since August 4th, 1914. Strips of gold Russia braid, two inches in length, seven perpendicular near the bottom of the left sleeve of the jacket will mark each occasion on which officer or man has been wounded.

In the case of officers the lower end of the first strip of gold braid will be immediately above the upper point of the flap on the cuff. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men will wear the gold braid on the left sleeve, the lower edge of the braid to be three inches from the bottom of the sleeve. The additional strips of gold braid marking each subsequent occasion on which wounds were received will be placed on either side of the original one at a half-inch interval.

Gold braid and sewings will be obtained free on indent from the Army Ordnance Department. The sewing on will be carried out regimentally without expense to the public.

within presents no promise of an early ending of the war. Once the smashing process has effectually begun the collapse may quit easily be sudden. The German masses are already getting to know more of the truth than people in England generally suppose.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
• TJIMANOEK	JAVA		8th Sept.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJILATJAP	JAVA & MACASSAR		11th Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.

York Building, 1st Floor.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN"	11th September
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	12th October
S.S. "KARIMOEN"	11th November

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Ports in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

MANAGING AGENTS.

York Building,

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

NOV. 11-JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100 Horse Street.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.,
OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

PEKING-HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded, and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.
Exchange.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Rates from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
CHINA OFFICE:—LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.

723

Shipbuilders, Salvors, Repairers, Boilermakers, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

SHIPS
ENGINES
BOILERS
MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

Grants Dock right by sea, by rail, by road, by ship, by bus, by tram, by cable, by foot, by horse, by dog, by cat, by mouse, by insect, by bird, by beast, by man, by devil, by God, by the whole of creation.

Agents for John I. Thompson & Co., Limited.
Representative, Messrs. Thompson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong and Shanghai, Agents, Telephone 219.
Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

THE DEATH OF "DAISY."

KILLED BY A MOTOR-CAR IN WONGNEICHONG ROAD.

CLAIM IN THE HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT.

The death of a Japanese poodle named "Daisy," which was knocked down and killed by a Ford motor-car in Wongneichong Road on the evening of July 16th, was the cause of an action in the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, when Mr. Duncan Tolan, 10, Wongneichong Road, claimed \$50 from the Ford Garage, des Vieux Road. The statement of claim said that plaintiff suffered damages owing to the death of a Japanese poodle, caused by the defendant's servant, on July 16th, negligently driving a motor-car in Wongneichong Road.

Mr. Crew prosecuted, and Mr. Gardiner defended.

Mr. Crew, in outlining the case, said the plaintiff was an employer of the China and Japan Telephone Company, and he claimed that the poodle met its death because of the negligent driving of a chauffeur in the employ of the defendant firm. Mr. Tolan did not attach so much importance to the value of the dog, but he (Mr. Crew) thought that after hearing the evidence which would be called his worship would agree with what Mr. Tolan said, that if it had been a small child in the place of the dog the result would have been precisely the same. Evidence would be called to show that the accident was caused, and solely caused, by the fact that the driver of the car paid not the slightest attention to the direction in which the car was going.

The Chief Justice—Otherwise, gross negligence.

Mr. Crew said that that was so, and added that the car was only travelling at about ten miles per hour. There were a number of Chinese in the car, and long before the car had reached complainant the dog had commenced to cross the road, the driver of the car was on the wrong side of the road to start with, and he was talking with the occupants of the car. Evidence would also be called to show that the driver made no attempt to put on the brakes, or to get out of the way of the dog. Neither was the horn sounded. The dog was dashed into and killed, and when Mr. Tolan taxed the driver with it, he simply replied—"I have seen dog."

In the witness-box complainant said that on the afternoon of Sunday, July 16th, he was sitting opposite his house in Wongneichong Road, along with several friends. When he saw the car coming, about 30 feet away, the poodle commenced to walk across the road towards witness. The car came up, dashed into the poodle and went straight on. No horn was sounded and no attempt was made to avoid the dog. The car was travelling at between ten and twelve miles an hour, and witness distinctly saw the chauffeur turn round to talk to the occupants of the car; he did this several times. There was a good light at the time and anything on the road was easily visible. The two left wheels of the car passed over the dog, which was killed almost instantaneously, and then the car went on. Witness ran after the car and stopped it, and when he spoke to the driver about his carelessness driving the latter said—"I no see dog." He (complainant) attributed the accident to the negligent driving of the chauffeur. If the driver had been at all careful he could have seen the dog and pulled up at the rate the car was travelling. The driver could also have steered round the dog; one foot would have cleared it.

Answering Mr. Gardiner's complainant said the dog was a valuable one, and it had been presented to him by a friend. It was not full grown; if it had been he would have claimed a full-grown value. His deceased dog never ran after cars; it was not a continual worry to drivers of car. It was never allowed out during the day; it had to stay in the house with the children, for the poodle was their pet. Poodles were toy dogs, and they were not given to running about the streets.

The Chief Justice—What is your defence, Mr. Gardiner? Is it that the dog was negligent and by this negligence got in the way of the car?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes, my lord. The dog ran out in front of the car, the driver did not know which way the dog would run, and the poor animal met its death by its own carelessness. The driver had no chance to do anything.

Further questioned, complainant denied that the horn was sounded three times; it was never sounded. His dog did not bark at all; it was killed without making any sound. He (complainant) did not strike the chauffeur in the face; he did make a jab at him, but missed him.

The Chief Justice remarked that that would not help defendant's case. He was not trying an assault case, and if complainant did strike the chauffeur it simply showed how indignant complainant was, and also showed that he thought the driver was to blame.

Referring to his lordship, Mr. Tolan denied that he had ever received complaints regarding the deceased poodle running into the roadway.

Mr. A. Moses, who was sitting with complainant at the time of the accident, gave corroborative evidence.

Miss E. W. Tolan, a daughter of the complainant, who also saw the poodle killed, denied that the car swerved to the left to avoid the dog. She heard no horn sounded. The dog was not in the habit of running out and barking at motor-cars; and she had never heard any complaints.

Mr. A. G. Jacobs, a clerk in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., also supported complainant's story.

Mr. Gardiner said the defence was that the poodle ran right into the car. The driver did all he could to avoid the dog, but this proved of no avail and the dog was killed. The dog which was now dead, he had been informed, was always running out and barking at passing cars, and was a great nuisance in this particular. The driver would also say that at the time of the accident he sounded his horn three times.

The chauffeur, giving evidence, said that he had had the misfortune, once before in his career as a driver, of killing an animal; this was a fowl, which met its death on the Pokfulam Road.

Mr. Gardiner remarked that that was not a bad record; and was surely deserving of an iron cross—(laughter)—only an innocent fowl.

The chauffeur went on to say that the deceased poodle ran out into the road in front of his car. He did all he could to avoid it; he swerved and also sounded his horn, but the dog was run over and killed. As soon as he saw what had happened he pulled up; he did not run for fifteen yards. He denied that he was having a conversation with the occupants of the car at the time the dog was killed. The dog was in the habit of running out and barking at cars.

By Mr. Crew—The dog which ran out and barked at cars in the vicinity of the accident was a small dog with a white ground and black spots. (Laughter.) It was entirely the dog's fault that it was killed.

The chauffeur employed by Mr. F. Maitland was called for the defence, and he stated that when driving along the Wongneichong Road, a small black and white dog had often rushed out of a house and barked at the car.

A passenger in the car which ran over the dog said that when the dog ran out into the roadway the chauffeur sounded his horn. The dog had rushed out and barked at the car. When the dog had been run over the car stopped at once, and the driver was about to alight when complainant rushed up and struck the chauffeur in the face several times with his hand. In his opinion the chauffeur was in no way to blame, for when the car was approaching someone on the side of the road whistled for the dog and it ran out. This should not have been done. He recalled, both complainant and Mr. Moses denied that anyone whistled or called the dog.

The Chief Justice said that the chief point he had to decide was whether he was to believe the evidence of the plaintiff or the evidence of the defendant. He also had to be satisfied that the plaintiff's story was true in one material point, as to whether the dog crossed the road on its fatal journey owing to a call or whistle by complainant or anyone who was with him. All the evidence on the plaintiff's side showed that this was not the case. Had the dog been called when the motor-car was approaching then it would have been a case of contributory negligence. Again, plaintiff and all his witnesses had sworn that no horn was sounded. He was of the opinion that a jury would have found a verdict for plaintiff, and he therefore gave judgment for plaintiff for \$50 and costs.

END OF A FAMOUS TRAINING SHIP.

The old training ship *Britannia*, upon which the King and Admiral Jellicoe served endships, has been towed away from Dartmouth where she had been stationed since 1869. There was a large crowd of interested spectators to see her towed out of the harbour. The Royal Naval College Cadets cheered and their band played "Auld Lang Syne." School children assembled on the harbour embankment sang "Rule, Britannia!" as she passed out. She was taken to a ship-breaking yard.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' HANDICAPS.

The following revised list of handicaps for ladies has been issued:—

Mrs. Stuart Anderson, 30; Mrs. Arthur, 20; Mrs. A. W. Leach, 20; Mrs. Crawford, 12; Mrs. Crauford, 30; Mrs. Crapnell, 30; Mrs. Davey, 24; Miss Lennion, 30; Mrs. McKinnon, 24; Mrs. J. J. Falconer, 24; Mrs. Fleming, 30; Mrs. Franklin, 30; Mrs. George, 3; Mrs. Gibson, 21; Mrs. Greaves, 24; Miss Gittins, 24; Mrs. Laidlaw, 30; Mrs. H. Hancock, 10; Mrs. Hastings, 20; Mrs. H. Hancock, 30; Mrs. Hay, 30; Mrs. H. Hancock, 30; Mrs. Scott Macdonald, 30; Mrs. James, 24; Mrs. Kent, 25; Mrs. Heyton, 24; Mrs. Colbourne Little, 20; Miss Lammert, 24; Mrs. C. D. Lammert, 30; Mrs. A. Leach, 30; Mrs. Moran, 10; Mrs. Maitland, 12; Mrs. McKelvey, 30; Mrs. Manning, scratch; Mrs. McKenny, 22; Mrs. Morris, 30; Mrs. Aisbet, 30; Mrs. Pearce, 17; Mrs. Potter, 20; Mrs. F. A. Perry, 30; Mrs. Patterson, 30; Miss M. Rodger, 14; Mrs. John Rodger, 17; Mrs. Ham, 30; Miss Robertson, 18; Mrs. Armstrong, 30; Mrs. Adams, 25; Mrs. Bewick, 20; Mrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, 30; Mrs. H. W. Bird, 30; Mrs. Carleton, 20; Miss Craddock, 30; Mrs. A. C. Davidson, 30; Mrs. B. D. Evans, 26; Mrs. Evan Jones, 30; Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, 15; Mrs. Forsyth, 30; Mrs. Gale, 9; Miss Alix Gordon, 15; Mrs. Griffin Herbert, 30; Mrs. Gompertz, 30; Miss Peggy Gordon, 30; Mrs. G. M. Harston, 18; Mrs. R. D. Harvey, 20; Mrs. Hickman, 30; Mrs. J. Hooper, 30; Mrs. H. Humphreys, 16; Mrs. Hammond, 30; Mrs. Milner Jones, 7; Mrs. H. T. C. Lyons, 13; Mrs. Keigwin, 16; Mrs. Landale, 20; Mrs. Lampman, 30; Mrs. Looker, 30; Mrs. K. S. Morrison, 6; Miss MacKenzie, 16; Mrs. Macdonald, 20; Mrs. Miller, 30; Mrs. Mann, 30; Mrs. G. McGregor, 30; Mrs. Newall, 20; Miss Neave, 30; Mrs. Phelps, 30; Mrs. Pollock, 30; Mrs. Penreath, 30; Miss D. Rodger, 22; Mrs. Ritchie, 30; Miss Rayner, 30; Lady Rees Davies, 30; Mrs. Riddell, 24; Miss Jessie Rodger, 24; Mrs. Parker Ross, 24; Mrs. J. W. Stewart, 12; Mrs. Shenton, 18; Mrs. Morton Smith, 24; Mrs. Stark, 30; Mrs. R. Sutherland, 30; Mrs. Sorensen, 30; Mrs. J. W. Taylor, 16; Mrs. Winslow, scratch; Mrs. H. H. Wilson, 16; Mrs. S. R. Walker, 30; Mrs. Woodman, 30; Mrs. Saunders, 26; Mrs. N. L. Smith, 30; Mrs. Spielman, 30; Mrs. F. Smyth, 30; Mrs. F. H. Stewart, 30; Mrs. G. F. Turner, 14; Mrs. Basil Taylor, 30; Miss Wilkinson, 12; Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, 30; Mrs. David Wood, 26; Miss Worters, 18.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.

CHINESE SAILORS USED AS CATSPAWS.

At East Ham Police Court last month, Lieut. Ah See, Yong Pook, and Chee Sheng, members of the crew of the s.s. *Gleniffer*, were charged with attempting to export opium from this country.

Mr. Frank Dart, who prosecuted for the Customs and Excise, said that under an Act passed in 1914 the prisoners were each liable to a fine of £500 or two years' imprisonment. On July 25th Lieut. Ah See was found going into the Albert Dock with 120 lb. of opium suspended round his waist, and on the following day the other two prisoners were caught with 41b and 22lb. respectively. There was a large profit made out of this trade. Opium cost £1 a pound in this country, and the quantity in Court would fetch nearly £100 in China.

His worship—Where do they get the money to buy it?

Mr. Dart—That is the thing. There is somebody behind these men, but it is difficult to get them.

Capt. Jones, of the Glen Line, said it was the first time these men had been in this country, the whole crew having been cleared out on the last occasion on account of smuggling of the same kind. These men did not have the money with which to buy the opium, and were simply used as catspaws.

His worship—I wish you could get them.

Capt. Jones—That is for the Customs to do. The captain added that these Chinamen were promised a certain amount of money to get the opium to China. He was inclined to think it was a syndicate behind them, for opium now cost 27s. a pound in this country.

Prisoners, through an interpreter, said they bought the opium from a man, but they could not give the name of the man. They were each fined £50; in default, 91 days' imprisonment.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated September 7th, state:—The agricultural bureau report published on the 1st instant amply justifies the sensational rise in the price of American Cotton recorded during the fortnight. Although Bombay has not so keenly followed this advance, owing to all prospects of the Indian Cotton crop, a big rise, nevertheless, has taken place, and spinners have been obliged to raise their selling basis to a prohibitive level.

This inflated position has reflected itself on the local market to an appreciable extent, and although the volume of business has not been encouraging enough, rates have firmed up to 84 to 85 per bale. Even this advance has offered little inducement to sellers, many of whom have withdrawn from the market. Dealers, on the other hand, seem chary of operations even at the present level of prices, which are said to be much above the parity of limits from the interior. The result has been a considerable shrinkage of business, first-hand transactions hardly approaching 3,000 bales.

The market closes quiet with next to nothing doing. Rates, however, are fully maintained, and, having regard to the cotton outlook, it is quite on the cards to expect a further hardening of rates cards. Total sales during the fortnight, 3,200 bales; sold and unsold stocks in godowns 63,000 bales.

(Continued on next Column.)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated the 7th September, 1916, state:—

Since our last report of 1st September our local market has been quiet, and in speculative stocks there has been in many instances, a gradual decline of a few points, but at the same time a very slight upward movement on the part of holders. Investment stocks have kept very firm and are, distinctly scarce. Shanghai market is better with no improved demand, especially for Cotton shares. Singapore remains a very firm market and a fair business has been done in rubber shares. The following are the latest quotations by wire to-day:—

Aloer Gajahs	£3.50
Glenclyde	1.55
Kedans	3.15
Kempas	6.10
Malacca Pindas	2.15
Malakoffs	4.70
Sav. Serendibas	4.30
Sandycrofts	4.10
Tapahs	20.50

Plantation Rubber in London is 2/31 per lb. The Tapah Company has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. payable on 15th inst.

Sterling T.T. is quoted 2/11, but there is no quotation in for Silver. Shanghai T.T. is 70s, Singapore T.T. 91s and the Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai is 71s.

LIKES.—Little business has been put through, but price has improved to a buying rate of 75s.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Sales of Cantons at \$400, and of Unions at \$920, are reported, and market closes steady with buyers of North Chinas at Tls. 155, and Yangtses at \$290 with ex 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have been done at \$385 and \$394, and shares are still wanted at the latter figure. China Fires are wanted at \$154, but no transactions have been reported.

SHIPPING.—Market has been somewhat disappointing and we have to note a decline in most shares. Douglases after being sold at \$137 have gradually receded to a buying quotation of \$134, with sales at \$136, \$135 and \$134. Indo-Chinas Preferred show no change at \$40 buyers, but the Deferred have gradually sagged to \$125, at which they close with buyers. Steamships are wanted at \$22, and Star Ferries, after sales at \$37, are in demand at \$37.

OLDS.—This has been a very quiet market and the only business reported is in Langkats at Tls. 26s, at which there are further buyers. Shells are on offer at 109/-, Ural Caspians are unaltered at 34/- nominal.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been a steady market, and after sales at \$111, a fair business has been done at \$110, at which they close very firm, with further buyers. Malabons, a good number of shares were sold at \$38, but they are now a shade easier and are obtainable at \$38.

MINING.—Market remains very quiet and nothing of importance has taken place. A few Kailans have been done at 30/-, but Raubis and Tronohs are unchanged at last week's nominal quotations.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks touched \$132 buyers, on the safe arrival of the s.s. *Wiley*, but have since slowly declined to a selling rate of \$130, with buyers at \$129. Kowloon Wharves have improved to \$85 buyers, after sales at \$84 cash, and \$87 for October. Shanghai Docks are rather weaker, with sales reported at Tls. 74. Hongkew Wharves show no change at Tls. 84 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—There is very little to report under this heading. Hongkong Lands have been put through at \$100, at which they close with a nominal quotation. Central Estates are wanted at \$30. Humphreys' Estates have been sold at \$67. Hongkong Hotels are quoted \$115 nominal, and West Points at \$88 and Kowloon Lands at \$32 both have nominal quotations.

COTTON MILLS.—This has been a very firm market. Shanghai Cottons have improved to Tls. 104, at which sales have been made. Ewos have been done at Tls. 150, and are still wanted at the figure. Kang Yiks have been done at Tls. 141 and Tls. 143, and are still in demand at the latter figure. Yangtsepoos have improved to Tls. 54.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are lower with a nominal quotation of \$8, after sales at that rate. China Ligats are wanted at \$4.75. China Providents have changed hands at \$9. Electrics have been done at \$62 up to \$64, but close with sellers at the last-named rate. Cements have been quiet, with sales from \$9.50 up to \$9.70, and there are now buyers at \$9.60. Steam Laundrys and Peak Tramways are both rather harder with buyers at \$3.60 and \$9.60 respectively. Ropes and Dairy Farms are both on offer at \$34 and \$41. Ices have been done at \$160, at which they close nominal.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 27th September.

ARRIVALS.—The extra str. *Banca* from Bombay has brought in 18,253 bales for Hongkong and Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, 3,000 bales.

SHANGHAI reports a quiet but steady market with fortnightly sales amounting to 3,000 bales.

JAPANESE YARN.—Following the Osaka Bourse, this has been a strong and rapidly advancing market, sales comprise—50 bales Setts No. 10s at \$123, 60 bales Setts No. 20s at \$157, 275 bales Nagasaki No. 20s at \$153-\$154, 300 bales Yellow Joss No. 20s at \$143-\$145, 100 bales 3 Horses No. 16s at \$137-\$138.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal—No sales; Chinese—200 (small) bales sold at \$37 per picul. Quotations—Bengal at \$24-\$26; Chinese at \$20-\$21.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPTS.

END OF SEASON SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 11th.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

LADIES'

DRESSES,

BLOUSES,

HATS,

SHOES,

STOCKINGS.

GENT'S.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

SHIRTS,

HATS,

PYJAMAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-Salts and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUY3.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HETBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1016]

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SHIRTS

FOR

PRESENT

WEAR.

SUBSTANTIAL

LIGHT-WEIGHT

MATERIALS.

FITTED WITH THE NEW COAT SLEEVE

Thus ensuring the proper setting of the Cuff.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

[1077]

NRW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THE above SCHOOL, situated in the healthiest part of Macao, will RE OPEN on FRIDAY, Sept. 15th.
A sound education in English, Portuguese and Commercial subjects is provided.
Apply to the—
FR. DIRECTOR.
[1108]

TO LET.

"MODREENAGH WEST," No. 42 THE PEAK, from 1st November, 1916.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
[1100]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. MAY K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General H. F. VENNIS, G.O.C., Commodore H. G. G. SANDERSON.

OPEN AIR VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

IN AID OF THE WAR CHARITIES will be held on THE CLUB GROUND, KING'S PARK, KOWLOON TO-MORROW (SATURDAY, SEPT. 9th, 1916, at 9.15 PM.
By kind permission of Lt. Col. Watson and Officers of the Band of the 74th Punjabis will render selections.
ADMISSION BY TICKET \$1 EACH.
Obtainable from Members of the Club, Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., ROBINSON PIANO CO., ANDERSON MUSIC CO., and at all Clubs in the Colony.
[1110]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the SEPTEMBER SETTLEMENT will take place on the 27th inst., instead of the 26th inst., as previously advertised.
By Order of the Committee.
EDWARD M. HAYMOND, Secretary.
[1104]

NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that I have this Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.
All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.
JAMES SIEBEL
(late of Cus. J. Gump & Co.),
No. 4, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1080]

NOTICE.

SIEMSEN & CO.
H. A. SIEMSEN.
O. STRUCKMEYER.
F. DANIELSEN.
R. STUTZKE.

ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators of the above.
[1083]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43,713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1909, for One Share numbered 2218, Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FROE has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43,713 will be thereupon treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September 1916 [1104]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on TUESDAY, the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1916.

THE TR NSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1916. [1093]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, HOP.
"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hawk w Road, No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
L-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
KELLY'S CREST, 56, PEAK.
GLENSHIEL, No. 14, Plantation Road, k.
HARTING, Austin Road, Kowloon.
O. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with view on Conduit Road.
WO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
2, DES VEXUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, (unfurnished).
108, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[1106]

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TO LET, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large Connecting ROOMS on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansion, facing Blauk Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
For particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
1090

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PEAK.
GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 9.0 tons.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[1087]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, Seymour Terrace, from 1st October.
Apply to—
P. M. N. DA SILVA,
6, Des Vaux Road.
[1089]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 6, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHIESON & Co., LTD.
[1085]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCES BUILDING.
For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.
685

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORESEN & Co.
[999]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[910]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[518]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes' Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
LIQUIDATORS,
ROUTER, BROCKELMAN & Co.
[572]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEXUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODITY'S DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMWATER, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 5, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
[1006]

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

IN BOTTLES 75 CTS. EACH

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATH.

WINKLEY.—Killed in action, on 30th July, 1916, CHAS. REGINALD WINKLEY, 2nd-Lieut. Sherwood Foresters, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.
[1107]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1916.

IMPERIAL CONSOLIDATION.

INCREASING attention is being devoted to the consideration of the modifications in the Constitution of the British Empire that are now regarded as inevitable when the war shall have been concluded. While there is, undoubtedly, danger that any scheme carried through on the wave of emotional patriotism might not stand the strain of commercial competition in after years, it is becoming generally recognised that there must be no great delay in formulating some practical method of more closely consolidating our world-wide dominions. The attainment of an artificial uniformity is both undesirable and impossible, but it is certainly an anomaly that British subjects overseas should have no part in shaping the Empire's foreign policy and be at liberty to stand aloof in case of war. This has been impressed upon us very forcibly by the Colonial Premiers during their visits to England, and more will be heard of the matter when peace shall have been restored. Mr. Fisher pointed out recently that, as Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, he had less influence in shaping our Imperial policy than he would have possessed if he had remained in Scotland, for there he might have brought pressure to bear upon the member representing his constituency in Parliament. Tentative efforts have been made in the past through the instrumentality of Colonial and Imperial Conferences to bring about a closer union, but they have resulted in little more than an exchange of views owing to the indifference of the people of Great Britain and to the fear of the

Overseas Premiers themselves of doing anything which might impair the autonomy of the Dominions they represented. Fast changes, however, have been wrought since 1911, when the Imperial Conference last met, and there is certainly no question now of any "indifference" on the part of the people. A solution of the problem would be received with the liveliest satisfaction on all sides, for it is becoming more and more manifest that only upon the basis of a closely co-ordinated Imperial policy can the British Empire hope to attain that efficiency of organisation which will enable it to take its proper place in the world. "It must be recognised," said the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, at a luncheon given in his honour last month, "that the outlying portions of our scattered Empire will develop populations larger than those at the centre and problems of Empire must be regarded with a large view. With sincerity and determination those problems can be solved."

Under the stress of a great war we have been drawn together to understand each other as we never have before, and the time is opportune for organic indissoluble union. Many suggestions are being made regarding the lines upon which the change in our relationships should be effected, and one correspondent of the *Times*, in a series of interesting letters, returns again to the idea of an Imperial Parliament which, while still acting as a trustee for the non-kindred races and nations under the Imperial Crown, will be no longer merely representative of Great Britain, but of that which Mr. Hughes has accustomed us to speak of as "the Britains."

In developing his plan he refers in detail to the functions which could be better performed by such an assembly. The first of these is the support and maintenance of the Navy and Naval establishments and fortifications throughout the Empire. The second is the control of the Expeditionary Army and the maintenance of a skeleton military establishment for the Empire, by which the national service militias—which, he thinks, must certainly follow this war—could be garrisoned, mobilized, and directed in an Imperial crisis. The third is the Imperial control of the food supply and of the imperial resources of raw material. The fourth is Imperial transit, posts, money, standards, ports and seaways. The fifth is the adoption of a common Imperial trade policy. The sixth is the supreme direction of education, not with any power of prohibition, but with unlimited powers of endowment, to maintain the common language and the provision of higher education throughout the Empire. The seventh is the maintenance of the Supreme Court of the Empire. The eighth is the control of foreign policy and the continuation of the Imperial trusteeship over the non-represented Dependencies. It is scarcely probable that such a body will be created in the immediate future, but, nevertheless, there is much which may be urged in its favour.

With the great Imperial questions dissociated from the "aimless tangle of domestic politics," the next step would be the relegation of purely English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish concerns to subordinate assemblies—a suggestion which has already been made by more than one Minister of the Crown in the House of Commons. In this way our various problems could be viewed in their proper perspective and might be dealt with more rapidly and effectively than is possible at present. If this particular form of reconstruction be discounted, some other must take its place. Ten or fifteen years ago, it will be remembered, there were many who argued glibly, from historical parallels, that the British Empire had reached its zenith and that its inevitable decline was rapidly approaching. No prophecy has ever been more completely falsified. The manhood of the race has responded magnificently from every quarter of the globe to the call made upon it, and has added lustre to the traditions of a glorious past. We are engaged in a struggle for freedom, but in this struggle, as Mr. Lloyd George reminded the Canadian troops, we are federating our great Empire for even greater enterprises in the future. Where the weakness, always suspected, has become apparent under the exceptional strain is in the administrative machinery, and the great opportunity which the war has provided for remedying this defect is not likely to be neglected.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 10 a.m.

All quarantine regulations against ships coming from Macao have now been withdrawn.

St. Joseph's College, Macao, will re-open, after the summer holidays, on Friday, September 16th.

The P. and O. s.s. *Nellor*, which left Hongkong on the 13th July, arrived in London on the 6th instant.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Canton Hospital acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$100 from Messrs. Pentreath & Co.

A Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was opened in Singapore on the 5th inst., under the management of Mr. N. Ohtsuka.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 26th August, amounted to 47,014 tons and the sales to 55,025 tons.

The Kowloon Cricket Club have organised an open-air vocal and instrumental concert in aid of war charities which will be given on the Club ground, King's Park, Kowloon, to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Providing the weather is fine the entertainment should be a most successful one.

During the twenty-four hours, ending at 10 a.m. yesterday, 139 inches of rain fell in the Colony. No serious damage was done by the heavy blow. A large tree near the Basel Mission was blown down, and snapped the telephone wires in its fall. At Hanghom a telephone pole was blown down. No accidents to shipping have been reported.

The Topicist of the *Singapore Free Press* writes:—Do readers of this column remember the story of the Scotsman who on collection Sundays always sat near the door so as to save the interest on his contribution? The Hongkong St. Andrew's Society held a charitable concert on last St. Andrew's Day and as early as the following April permitted the proceeds to various useful funds in Edinburgh. *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

An armed robbery has been reported to the Police by the occupiers of No. 7, Sai Ko, Samshui, a woman stating that Wednesday night she heard a knock at the door, and, immediately after, two men entered the cubicle in which she had been sleeping, and one of them threatened that if she did not part with her money and jewellery he would kill her with a chopper. The woman, handed over all she possessed, including money, jewellery and clothing to the value \$408.00. One man has been arrested in connection with the robbery.

Mr. D. A. McLeod, who has been connected with the firm of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. for the last four years, and who leaves for Home by the steamer *Malta* to-day, was last evening made the recipient of a handsome leather suit-case and a Service Thermos flask from the members of the Kowloon Cricket Club. Mr. J. P. Robinson made the presentation, and in a few felicitous remarks expressed the hope that Mr. McLeod would meet with every success in his patriotic career. Mr. McLeod feelingly replied, and assured the members of the K.C.C. that the memory of his association with them would be long cherished.

"THE BRITISH TRADE REVIEW."

A publication of some importance to those interested in the developments that will follow the cessation of hostilities is the July number of the *British Trade Review*. It has a guaranteed special issue of 19,000 copies, and these seem to be finding their way to all the countries of the world where trade is to be done. For friends in distant lands a special Colonial edition has been issued, similar in all respects, save one, to the Home edition—it is printed on lighter paper. The literary matter runs into fifty-eight pages and extends over a wide range of appropriate subjects far too numerous to give in detail. At this critical period in the history of the world's trade, those willing to share in the general prosperity that, it is confidently predicted, will follow the heels of enterprise, cannot fail to find help and encouragement from the pages of this thoroughly up-to-date journal.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A BOY GAMBLER.

A Chinese boy was charged with being in possession of 84 lottery tickets. Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$25.

STUDENT IN THE DOCK.

Before Mr. Wood, a Chinese, who said he was a student from Nanking, was charged with stealing a diamond ring, valued \$340, from the Wing On Company. The case was adjourned.

OPIUM.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being in possession of 140 lbs. of opium valued at \$1,400. Revenue Officer Wilden said he had not yet got a certificate, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

AN INGENUOUS THEFT.

An ingenious theft was described in Mr. Hazeland's Court when a Chinese was charged with theft. Sergeant Wills said defendant went into a shop apparently to make a purchase, and while the woman in charge turned away to get the article he asked for, he placed his fan at the end of which was some sticky substance, into the money basket. The woman turned and saw him withdrawing the fan, adhering to the end of which was a ten-cent piece, and she informed the police. His worship said he had never heard of such a ruse before.

Sergeant Wills said it was an old trick at home, public-house habitués very often resorting to this method of theft. A month's hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence.

DISORDERLY WATCHMAN.

An Indian watchman employed at the China Provident and Mortgage Company's godown at West Point was charged before Mr. Hazeland with behaving in a disorderly manner.

The story for the prosecution was to the effect that the watchman boarded a tramcar at Whitty Street. When he had proceeded a little distance he decided to return and then boarded another car going in a different direction, and he always managed to escape payment. A Chinese tramway inspector, however, suddenly became aware of the fact that defendant had not paid and told him to either pay his fare or get off the car. The watchman did so, but also brought the inspector off with him, and was just about to give him a thrashing when the uprisen arm was held by a lunko.

A SNATCHER.

A Chinese of the incorrigible class was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with the theft, from the person, of a sum of \$3 and a sovereign in money, and also with ignoring a ten years' banishment order made in 1912.

Inspector O'Sullivan said complainant was walking along Des Vaux Road West, near Wilmer Street, when defendant and five others passed. Defendant jolted against complainant and at the same time neatly extracted from his pocket a purse containing the money. The complainant became aware of what had taken place and defendant made off, but was rapidly pursued by onlookers, and captured. Defendant was banished when 16 years of age, as an ear-ring snatcher. He had done exactly four years of his time.

On the charge of larceny defendant was sent to prison for six months, and he was also sentenced to six months for returning from banishment.

THE COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The water return for the month of August shows that the storage at the City and Hill district works on the 1st inst. totalled 671.89 millions of gallons; against 603.77 millions of gallons in the corresponding period last year. The consumption in this district during August, by an estimated population of 285,518, was 220.17 millions of gallons, or an average of 24.7 gallons per head per day. In August, 1915, the consumption, by an estimated population of 281,919, was 185.58 millions of gallons, or a daily average per head of 22.8 gallons. At Kowloon the total storage on the 1st inst. was 349.89 millions of gallons, against 270.50 in August, 1915. The consumption in Kowloon during August was 42.18 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 98,900, or 13.6 gallons per head per day. In the same month last year an estimated population of 98,000 consumed 37.82 million of gallons of water, or an average of 12.6 gallons per head per day. The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

THE WAR.

BRITAIN WILL NOT PARLEY WITH ENEMIES.

FRENCH SUCCESS SOUTH OF SOMME.

RUSSIANS INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES ON TURKS.

ROUMANIANS CAPTURE ORSOVA AND HERKULESBAD.

AND-SELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH "STILL PUSHING FORWARD."

CAPTURE OF LEUZE WOOD.

LONDON, September 6th. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—We now hold the greater part of Leuze Wood.

Despite heavy hostile artillery fire and different weather we are still pushing forward, and have bombarded the enemy's positions in the vicinity of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, opposite Ginchy, and south of Neuve Chapelle.

LATER.

In a later communiqué General Sir Douglas Haig announces that the whole of Leuze Wood has been captured.

Fighting continues between Leuze Wood, Combles, and around Ginchy. There has been mutual active artillery fire north of Pozieres and in the neighbourhood of Moquet Farm.

Last evening we successfully discharged gas opposite Commeuourt, and effectively heavily shelled enemy positions east of Ypres.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT GINCHY.

LONDON, September 7th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—There has been severe fighting at Ginchy.

An enemy party emerging from Courcellette was scattered by our artillery.

Fifty prisoners were brought in to-day, and numerous hostile working parties were dispersed by shell-fire.

The enemy's artillery was active on portions of the Thiépval front. We successfully bombarded the enemy north of Arras, between La Bassée Canal and Richebourg.

A patrol of four aeroplanes encountered and drove off thirteen Germans.

NO WISH TO PARLEY WITH ENEMIES.

It is officially announced that the guns captured by the British forces on the Somme front will not be exhibited, but will be used against the Germans, because it was not wished to parley with enemies.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIR-DUEL.

LONDON, September 7th.

A comrade of Lieut. Robinson, who brought down the Zeppelin near London, was likewise chasing a Zeppelin, gives a thrilling account of the duel. At an altitude of 18,000 feet, the Zeppelin was frantically trying to shake off its pursuers, emitting clouds of smoke, and wildly firing machine-guns. Lieut. Robinson, who was flying at a terrific speed, charged the raider. Then there was an outburst of flames, vividly colouring the clouds beneath. A second Zeppelin, seeing the fate of its companion, turned tail and fled.

ZEPPELIN OUT OF ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, September 7th.

The *Echo de Hollande* states that a Zeppelin which raided England landed at sea, badly damaged.

The airship was sent to Germany in pieces. Several of the crew were wounded.

GOOD WORK BY THE FRENCH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, September 6th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy has not attempted to counter-attack north of the Somme. Active artillery firing continues here.

We have taken fifty more prisoners to the east of Fleury.

SMASHED BY CURTAIN-FIRE.

A communiqué states:—German attacks on our new positions south of Denicourt and in the neighbourhood of Berny-en-Santerre have been smashed by our curtain of fire.

A German attack at Fleury was repulsed with machine-gun fire.

Between Verman d'Ouvillers and Chilly the fighting is particularly stubborn. The northern portion of Verman d'Ouvillers has been carried.

German trenches have been captured on different parts of the front.

POSITIONS AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

PARIS, September 7th.

A communiqué states:—North of the Somme there has been violent artillery work but no infantry attacks.

South of the Somme several important positions were carried after bloody fighting and a large number of prisoners were taken.

There has been an intense cannonade on the right of the Meuse.

FRENCH CLOSE IN ON CHAULNES.

LATER.

The French advance has almost closed in on Chaulnes.

FREED FROM ENEMY.

Since the 1st of July 20 French localities have been freed by the British and French forces.

FRENCH SUCCESSES DETAILED.

PARIS, September 6th.

An amplification of a Paris communiqué states:—North of the Somme, after a series of brilliant actions, the French pushed on to the east of Le Forest and reached the western border of Anderlin Wood. They carried by an assault Hospital Farm, Rainette Wood and part of the Marrière Woods and occupied, north-east of Clercy, the extremity of a ridge, over which runs the Bouchavennes-Clercy road. The French likewise joined up their positions north and south of the river, capturing Oniecourt.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES.

LONDON, September 6th.

A Russian communiqué states:—In the direction of Halicz we captured a fortified position and took 4,500 prisoners, of whom 2,000 were Germans.

We have captured a series of wooded heights on the Carpathians, repelling repeated counter-attacks.

We are inflicting heavy losses on the Turks in the region of Ognot.

HALIL BEY GOES TO BERLIN.

LONDON, September 7th.

A Constantinople telegram states that Halil Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has gone to Berlin.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN PROGRESS.

MEN AND MATERIAL CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 6th.

A Russian communiqué says that German and Bulgarian troops are attacking the Roumanians in the region of Turtukai (Bulgaria).

BUCHAREST, September 6th.

A communiqué, dated 4th September, states:—On the northern front there were small encounters. We captured 7 officers, 620 men, 500 wagons of food, and a completely equipped hospital.

On the northern front the enemy attacked Turtukai bridge head ten times and were repulsed.

ROUMANIANS CAPTURE ORSOVA.

COPENHAGEN, September 7th.

It is reported from Vienna that the Roumanians have captured Orsova and Herkulesbad.

STRUMA-DOIRAN FRONT.

FRENCH REPORT.

SALONICA, September 6th.

A French communiqué states that there is a violent artillery duel on the Struma-Lake Doiran front and on the whole of the Serbian front.

A British official announcement says there have been patrol encounters on the Struma front, while the enemy engaged in artillery firing on the Doiran front for three hours.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Mesopotamia Commission has resumed its sittings and is taking military evidence.

KUT PRISONERS.

GOOD NEWS REGARDING THEIR TREATMENT.

LONDON, September 7th.

Flight Lieutenant C. B. Gasson, one of the officers taken prisoner at Kut, writes from Baghdad under date of 23rd July:—"Several of us are in an English hospital, and are very comfortable. We are paid regularly and can buy most things in shops. We are very well treated."

PLAGUE AT BRISTOL.

OUTBREAK MASTERED.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Medical Officer at Bristol reports that the contents of the rag factory in which the recent outbreak of bubonic plague occurred has been burned, and all rats within it have been destroyed. No infected rats were found outside.

There have been no fresh cases of plague since August 10th. The patients are recovering. None of the rags in which infected rats were found were imported. They came mostly from other towns, to which warnings have been sent.

AMERICAN REVENUE BILL.

ADOPTED BY SENATE.

WASHINGTON, September 6th.

The Senate has adopted the Revenue Bill which provides for the raising of \$503,000,000 annually by taxes on inheritance and war munitions and by increases in the income-tax.

It also authorises retaliatory measures against countries discriminating commercially against America during a war in which America is not engaged. For instance, the President may deny the use of Mail, Telegraph Cable and Wireless facilities to the citizens of such nations. He may also prevent the ships of such nations from leaving American ports.

AMENDMENTS INDICATE INTENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, September 7th.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has indicated in amendments that the Revenue Bill will not be made effective unless the diplomatic efforts to remove the Allied restrictions upon American trade failed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHENG CHIA TUNG INCIDENT.

DEMANDS BY JAPAN.

PEKING, September 7th.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, on Saturday, presented demands for the punishment of those responsible for the Chengchiang incident, and for the prevention of a recurrence.

The details of the demands have not been disclosed.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS AND AMERICAN INVITATION.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Trade Union Congress, now in session at Birmingham, has rejected, by a majority of two to one, a recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee to accept the invitation from the American Federation of Labour to participate in an International Labour Congress to be held at the same time and place as the Peace Conference.

COTTON CROP IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, September 7th.

It is officially stated that the average condition of the cotton crop is 90 per cent.

100,000 MILES IN A YACHT.

A REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

Reuter's Agency states that the little 23 ton yacht *Mama* has arrived safely in an English port after a voyage of a hundred thousand miles. Belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, the vessel left England over two years ago on a scientific mission to Easter Island. Mrs. Routledge returned some time ago, but Mr. Routledge himself came home entirely by sea. The last stage of the little vessel's voyage was from San Francisco, where she left five months ago. Although there were eleven persons on board, including two men from Pitcairn Island.

Mr. Scoresby Routledge on arrival gave Reuter's representative some interesting details of the voyage. "After leaving San Francisco," he said, "we came down the Mexican coast, not, however, going in too close, as we did not want the risk of being boarded by Mexicans. Two hundred miles from land we came upon three islands marked as uninhabited, and I decided to land to try and get some meat. From the mainland I saw a white patch on the land and decided to make for it. Our landing was, however, delayed, as the mouth of the cove was occupied by two whales, who were feeding, and who refused to move until the following day. On landing we found to our surprise a rough shanty, together with a derelict boat and alongside a rough cross evidently marking a grave. Near by was a rough inscription with the surprising notice: 'Go to Post Office for letters.' Following a rough path, I found an empty beer bottle sealed with what looked like blood, and again a notice signed with an English name telling the finder to go to the Post Office. In a rift in a cliff we found a sort of cave strewn with old bottles and odds and ends of a camp. Near by was a piece of wood bearing the names Annie Larsen, which I learnt from a shipwrecked sailor who was on the yacht was the name of a vessel engaged in blockade running or contraband. There is no doubt that the remote island had been a dumping ground for Mexican revolutionists. The *Mama* was, of course, entirely off the beaten track. There were so many turtles that we got tired feeding on them. It was curious to see these creatures being regarded by the birds as a kind of floating island, and to see gulls preening themselves on the turtles' backs.

The *Mama* visited one small island in the Gulf of Panama where elephantiasis was rampant among the people. The currents in this region were very difficult, and there was one sailing ship that had been drifting in circles for three months and had been unable to get out. The Panama Canal was closed to all traffic when I was there, but the American Government very kindly allowed the *Mama*, as the vessel of a scientific expedition, to go through.

Some fifty miles from Jamaica we saw what appeared to be at first a burning ship and afterwards looked like smoke from a naval action. We found it to be a submarine volcano blowing off. The sea flow had been broken and we saw reefs breaking in places where the chart showed no land. Under the circumstances no investigation was possible. The only heavy weather experienced was at the entrance to the channel."

REAL EMPIRE.

SIR G. FOSTER ON NEW BONDS OF UNION.

THE GREAT DAYS TO COME.

Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Canadian overseas delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association were entertained by the Canadian Club at luncheon at Princes' Restaurant last month.

Mr. Macmaster, M.P. (president), was in the chair, and in proposing "Our Guests," spoke of the imperishable gratitude of the Mother Country for the splendid services and sacrifices of the great Dominions. History had no parallel to this moving spectacle of volunteers by hundreds of thousands from the distant parts of the Empire joining with Great Britain in defence of national freedom with a determination to carry the war to victory.

Mr. Long said that in no spirit of boastfulness, but in quiet confidence, he ventured to say that the immediate results of the war would show complete changes in two great Empires. The Empire of Great Britain would be changed so that the blood in its veins would course more freely and strongly than ever before, and both in government and commerce we meant in future to be in reality one Empire, living for and devoting ourselves to one and the same object. With the other much younger Empire, Germany, the change would be of a different kind. Our Empire had hitherto been bound together by silken threads of many colours, the dominating one being the golden thread of love. The German Empire has been held together by steel, and just as in the past those Empires which had relied on tanks and chains had perished, so to-day the German Empire was approaching dissolution.

Sir George Foster said the determination of Great Britain to fight the war to a victorious finish had a response in Canada as enthusiastic as in the heart of the Empire. They were peaceful people in the Dominions, but in them they appreciated the issues at stake. In her efforts Canada had reached a higher conception of her position, and would not hereafter be what she was before the war. Exertions and sacrifices had called forth higher ideals, and horrible as was the war and its consequences, the past two years meant much for the progress of humanity and for the world. Men from overseas had been able to take part in the contest for the glory of the British Empire, but history would record that each man fought and wrought not only for himself and the Empire, but for humanity. As the war had progressed from day to day its purposes came into fuller light, and the mighty world-issues depending on it. He was proud of being a citizen of a country taking a part in the struggle. Every nation for generations to come would enjoy a freedom they would not have if the contest ended in the triumph of Germany and the defeat of ideals for which men were fighting and dying.

TRIBUTE TO MOTHER COUNTRY.

The delegates would go back with a corrected and clear impression of what the old country was doing. They had seen the munition works; they had talked with workers and administrators, they had noted the spirit animating all, they had seen the output. They had seen the Grand Fleet standing, as it always had stood, between the Allies and destruction, stronger than it was two years ago. They had seen these things and they would go back to the Dominions with no doubt of the impression and of the extent to which they would distribute that impression that the old country was doing a noble duty and would do more than was being done. The kindness and hospitality with which they had been received were warmly appreciated.

Great things would follow after the war: the few years succeeding would have greater days for the future of the Empire than even the great days of war, with not so much of the poetry and glamour of these days, not so much enthusiasm, more prosaic themes. These great days of war had kept men's minds to action for the security of the Empire, and the greater days to follow would have to do with the development and consolidation of the Empire. The war had enlisted all the best energies of the race and these energies must not relapse into torpor and neglect. They must be concentrated on the work of the future in the same spirit as that applied to the conduct of the war. Organization and mobilization must be applied to the work, and there must be no waste on party controversy.

It must be recognized that the outlying portions of our scattered Empire would develop populations larger than those at the centre, and problems of Empire must be regarded with a large view. With sincerity and determination those problems could be solved. We had grown step by step, to be more united than ever in this time of war. Let the movement go on, until the seal could be put on a constitutional union. Under the stress of a great war we had been drawn together to understand each other as we never had before, and the time would be opportune for organic indissoluble union. (Cheers.)

BERLIN NEWSPAPER'S LOSS.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, the report showed that the newspaper finished the business year with a loss of 37,000 marks. The *Tageszeitung* is the chief organ of the Agrarians and of the submarine extremists. It enjoyed the distinction of being the only newspaper to show a large profit during the first five months of the war. The returns for the first year of the war also showed a handsome surplus, but the last few months showed an immense decrease in the popularity of Count Reventlow's doctrines, and not only swallowed previous profits, but resulted in the worst deficit during the newspaper's existence.

WHY THE DOMINIONS HELPED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PRAISE OF OVERSEA TROOPS.

Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, inspected Canadian troops at Bramshott last month.

At the close of the march past the troops were drawn up at a little distance from the saluting base, and the officers came forward and formed a semi-circle. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking from his motor-car, expressed his pleasure that his first inspection, as Secretary for War, should have been of such fine Canadian troops, and congratulated Sir Sam Hughes and the officers. He proceeded:—

It is a wonderful thing that in the third year of the war, when our foes are beginning to get exhausted, we should be preparing to pour into the field troops of this quality. It is an inspiring sight. It is a sight that gives confidence. (Cheers.) At the beginning of the war we sent 150,000 men as an expeditionary force, and it was our conviction at that time that that was the contribution the British Empire could make. Now, Canada alone has sent 120,000 men (cheers), and she has many more in reserve. That gives hope, that gives confidence, that gives conviction of ultimate victory to us all.

Why has Canada done it? She has done it undoubtedly in order to stand by the old country in her difficulty. (Cheers.) But that is not all. If the old country had got into trouble through the mere greed of possessions, or, as is suggested by our foes, out of mere envy of the prosperity of others, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa would not have poured out their best blood on our behalf. It is because of the conviction of Canada that the old country has with chivalry, with a reckless chivalry, flung herself into the battle in order to protect the weak, the wronged, against the oppressors—that is why her sons in all parts of the world have stood by her side in this great struggle. They have come to help Britain in the greatest struggle for human freedom in which she has ever been engaged, and well have they helped us. (Cheers.)

I am here as a Britisher to thank Canada for her contribution in this war. The brilliant description by Sir Max Aitken of the great second battle of Ypres, when you saved Calais, will be read for many a long day in Canada. (Cheers.) We know what you did then. Just as the Rocky Mountains hurl back the storms of the West, so did those heroes, in the battle of Ypres, break the hurricane of Germanic fury. Amid the flames and the poisonous fumes of German gas, they held high the honour of Canada, and saved the British Army. (Cheers.) You have the deepest gratitude as well as the admiration of every man and woman and child in these islands, and such men as were produced then I am sure you will prove yourselves to be in this coming struggle. It is a great struggle. We need your help. It is a struggle for freedom; but in this struggle we are federating this great Empire for even greater enterprises in the future. Such as it was before the war it will never be again. It will be one great coherent unit, which will do more to mould and direct the destiny of the world than it has ever done in the past.

As I saw these magnificent battalions march past to-day I was filled with pride in their prowess, their strength, their promise of what will be done. I know what they will do. I know the victories that they will help to bring to the cause of humanity and freedom, and from the bottom of my heart I congratulate you, Sir (Sir Sam Hughes), who helped to raise them, and you who will command them; and in the struggle which is in front of you may the Lord of Hosts be with you. (Cheers.) I thank you. Three cheers for Mr. Lloyd George were given at the call of Sir Sam Hughes.

CONSCRIPTION OF RICHES.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of a reply to a deputation from the Trade Union Congress, said with reference to "conscription of riches"—one of the subjects raised by the Deputation—that in the final balance-sheet of the Budget of April 4th the estimated deficit in the national revenue was given as £1,323,000,000. If provision were to be made for the war, without, as the resolution suggested, adding to the National Debt, the whole of that sum would have to be raised by taxation.

That would mean the imposition of additional taxes substantially equal to three times the amount of all existing taxes, which was in itself, a very formidable proposition. He gave the following illustrations of the extent to which what they called "the conscription of riches" had gone on during the war.

Income tax, pre-war.	Income tax, war.
£ 500	13
1,000	38
5,000	292
100,000	12,458

That was a very substantial proportion compared with pre-war times. If a man with an income of £100,000 paid excess profits duty, his total contribution would be £31,000, or 12s. 6d. in the £. Certainly no other country in the world had exacted anything comparable from its well-to-do classes to that which we had exacted since the beginning of the war. He did not know whether the process had yet come to an end. Mr. McKenna was a man of great resource, and also of great courage.

"I say without any hesitation," Mr. Asquith added, "that I do not believe that this burden of increased taxation, heavy as it has been, has really acted as a clog on the industry of the country. It has been borne with the most extraordinary cheerfulness, resignation, and loyalty by every person subjected to it." (Hear, hear.)

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

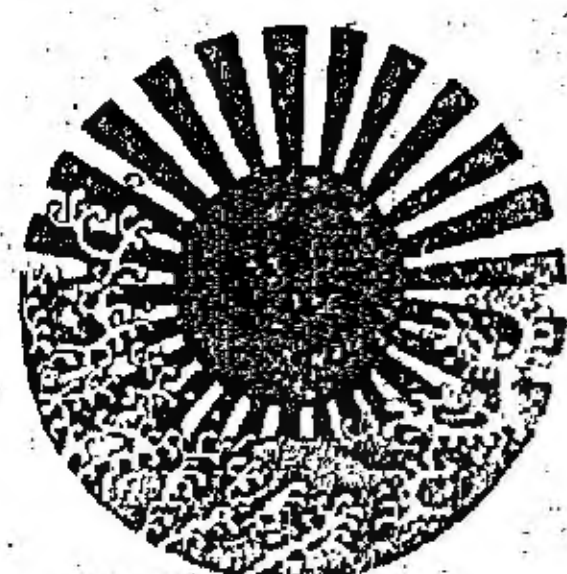
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... SATURDAY, 7th Oct. 1916.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER
BERNIES and large comfortable passenger rooms. (All single and two berth only).
The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Royal Mail (Australia) and the Canadian Pacific
Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.
Telephone 141. 1035

Grand Prize of Honour Panama-Pacific International Exposition SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



JUST
RECEIVED
FRESH
STOCKS
"KNIGHT
COMPANION."

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from all Wine Merchants. 135

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and
VEGETABLE SEEDS.
GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
1861

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1210

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, ITCH, SCALD, INFLAMMATION,
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN Eruptions,
THERAPION No. 3
CURES SCALD, ITCH, SCALD, INFLAMMATION,
AND STAMPS OUT ALL UNDESIRABLE
SKIN AFFECTIONS. IT IS A
GREATLY IMPROVED REMEDY
FOR ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.
IT IS A GREATLY IMPROVED
REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.
IT IS A GREATLY IMPROVED
REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.

SHIPPING IN PORT

ARRIVALS
AGAPENOR, British str., 4,800, R. A. Tillot-
son, 6th September—Shanghai 1st
September, General—Butterfield &
Swire.
ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,182, Arntzen, 4th
September—Bangkok 25th August,
General—Order.
BANCA, British str., 3,904, G. Philipps, 5th
September—London 19th August,
Colon—F. & O. S. S. Co.
CHIEFOO, Chinese str., 3,844, J. Morrison,
3rd September—Bangkok 25th August,
General—Order.
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,250, Hether-
ington, 4th September—Shanghai 1st
September, General—Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd.
CHUHLI, British str., 1,149, R. Y. Lloyd,
2nd August—London 20th August,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. S. Ross,
6th September—Bangkok 25th Sep-
tember, General—Order.
CHUHLI, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nils-
sen, 3rd September—Bangkok 25th
August, General—Order.
DEWATER, British str., 1,728, J. Jenkins,
4th September—Saigon 31st August,
Rice and General—Order.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Jas. H.
Hay, 29th August—Java 19th August,
Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd.
HATUNGO, British str., 1,296, J. W. Evans,
4th September—Kobe 3rd Septem-
ber, General—Douglas LaPraik &
Co.
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,126, K.
Murakami, 6th September—Saigon 31st
August, General—Osaka Shosen
Kaisha.
KOTU MARU, Japanese str., 769, W.
Tanaka, 5th September—Tientsin,
General—Order.
KWEIKOW, British str., 1,352, E.
Porsyth, 5th September—Tientsin
29th August, General—Butterfield &
Swire.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,005, E. M.
Matthews, 5th September—Manila
3rd September, General—Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd.
MANITA MARU, Japanese str., 933, Koba-
yashi, 1st September—Shanghai 29th
August, General—Osaka Shosen Kai-
sha.
MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, J. H.
Alcock, 27th August—Sandakan 22nd
August, Timber—Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd.
MYOGLAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,741, K.
Munakata, 3rd September—Saigon 31st
August, Sugar—Order.
NAMSIANG, British str., 2,591, Gilroy, 4th
September—Singapore 29th August,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd.
PORTHOS, French str., 7,337, Costa, 5th
August—Haiphong 23th August,
General—Messageries Maritimes.
PROMTHING, Norwegian str., 1,024, H.
Jensen, 3rd September—Bangkok 25th
August, Rice and General—Thoresen
& Co.
SHOW HING, Chinese str., 1,235, S. Rana-
land, 22nd August—Chefoo 17th
August, General—Order.
SZECHUEN, British str., 1,150, J. Pencock,
24th August—Swatow 23rd August,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,644, T.
Hamada, 1st September—Manila 29th
August, General—Osaka Shosen Kai-
sha.
TATONSE, French str., 691, Le Troguer,
4th September—Bangkok 25th
August, Rice—Order.
TITAN, British str., 5,730, Reed, 2nd
September—Vancouver, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
TJIMANOK, Dutch str., 3,510, H. E.
Kroes, 6th September—Billiton 31st
August, General—Java-China-Japan
Lijn.
TOROMI MARU, Japanese str., Fujio, 4th
September—Singapore 29th August.
General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
WISLEY, British str., 4,369, Wm. Hutton,
4th September—Singapore Bay 3rd
September, General—Bank Line.



THE MIRROR SHOWS PLAINER
THAN WORDS WHAT A WONDER-
FUL IMPROVEMENT MAY BE
REALISED BY A GAIN OF
EVEN 10 OR 12 POUNDS.

We strongly recommend every man and
woman reader of this paper, who is thin,
pale, weak or run down, or who has lost
his or her buoyant, youthful energy, or
who suffers from loss of appetite, or from
debility, either nervous or physical, to try
a new, scientifically compounded prepara-
tion called Sargol.

The trouble with most people who appear
like "a bag of bones" is not that they
don't get enough to eat, but that they do
not assimilate what they do eat. They
simply go through the natural motions of
eating, but the flesh-giving part of what
they eat just passes away without being
assimilated, and consequently does not do
them any good.

Sargol helps digest your food and aids
in its assimilation. There is no need for
you to be a "skinny" and go around with
that pinched, hungry, half-fed look any
longer. Sargol will make you plump, sleek
and "fit as a fiddle."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1916.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press"
Office.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE.

SLASHING REPLY BY ROBERT
BLATCHFORD.

A DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY.

The Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P., who so thoughtfully came forward after Admiral Jellicoe's victory to assure the world that the British Navy was not annihilated, has now undertaken, in a Sunday paper, to defend our Government for their egregious incompetence before the war. He is the first Minister or ex-Minister who has had the courage or the impudence to offer the Empire an excuse, and I hope his late colleagues will be grateful, though I doubt it. Mr. Churchill makes a lame and stammering apology of it, and had he not been a Cabinet Minister it is not likely that any newspaper would have printed his article. As it is, the article has been so severely criticised, and will be read by tens of millions of the belligerent and neutral peoples, some of whom will smile.

Our instructor begins by telling us what Lord Salisbury told us so much more pitifully many years ago, that "the British Constitution is a bad fighting machine." Mr. Churchill says: "Parliamentary and Party Governments are utterly incapable of sitting down in cold blood and preparing for a vast effort of offensive war. The most they can do is to concert the minimum defensive precautions."

A democracy, Mr. Churchill says, cannot prepare for war on a great scale. Had any Minister asked for the necessary funds to prepare for this war he would have been scouted.

WARNING SCOUTED.

That is quite true. Those of us who warned the nation of the peril were scouted. The boldest uncomical demand was for £100,000,000, and that was laughed at. This seems to convince Mr. Churchill that democracy makes defence impossible. But it does not convince men who have given the matter serious and steady thought.

That the British people, here and in the Colonies, are ready to make any sacrifices has been proved during the war. That they were not willing to make any sacrifice before the war was not their fault, but the fault of the political leaders who deceived them; and among those leaders Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Haldane, Mr. McKenna, and the bulk of the Liberal Press were prominent offenders.

How can a democracy be expected to grant supplies for an army and a navy when their rulers persistently assure them that an army is not needed, that the Navy is too big, and that there is no sign of risk of war? The people made a great mistake; they mistook their feeble and confused leaders for statesmen; they trusted them; they were betrayed by them.

Mr. Churchill knows what happened to the men who tried to warn the country. He took a hand in baiting and deriding them. He is still eager to misrepresent them. He says: "It was very hard to tell beforehand whether this thing would come or not. Very wise men with full knowledge of all the facts came to a wrong conclusion; and very foolish men, giving rein to their prejudices, came to the right conclusion," and are entitled to boast of it forever.

INCREDIBLE STUPIDITY.

Now, apart from its glib impudence, that passage is remarkable for its almost ludicrous stupidity. It is either that the silliness we expect from its author in his speeches, or it is siller than Mr. Churchill's baseless and vulgar bombast about the "digging out" of the German navy, the victory we are within "a few miles" of at the Dardanelles, and the "swarm of hornets" which were to drive off the Zeppelins. It is the incoherent railing of an ill-balanced mind.

It was not very hard to tell beforehand whether this war would come or not. It was as obvious as any political event I can remember. Events had made the danger plain enough, and the facts were illuminated by German newspapers, German authors, German professors, German generals, and—the Kaiser.

What did the great naval expansion of Germany mean? What could it mean? The German Press did not hide the truth, and the Kaiser blurted it out on several occasions. He said: "The trident must be in our fist." He said: "The trident must be in our fist." He said: "Our future lies upon the water." He singled out the Tsar at sea: "The Admiral of the Atlantic greets the Admiral of the Pacific." He said at Damascus: "May the three hundred millions of Mohammedans throughout the world be assured that at all times the German Emperor will be their friend." We are the greatest naval power and the greatest Mohammedan power in the world. What could the Kaiser mean?

He told us, too, that we were not popular in Germany. In 1908, in the Daily Telegraph interview, the Kaiser said: "My task is not the easiest. The prevailing sentiment of large sections of the middle and lower classes of my country is not friendly to England."

Mr. Churchill and his colleagues could not see the danger which stared them in the face. They knew about Prussia's previous convictions. They knew how Prussia had deceived and duped her neighbors before she attacked them. They knew that she had fallen upon Denmark, upon Austria and upon France. They knew the Prussian reputation and the Prussian tradition. They knew the theories of Frederick of Clausewitz of Prussia. They knew how the people of Germany had absorbed the teachings of Nietzsche and Nietzsche. They were, as Mr. Churchill claims, "in possession of all the facts." They saw this warlike and covetous people feverishly preparing for

war, building fleets, increasing their armies, meddling in their neighbors' affairs, and always behaving with cynical arrogance towards the other Powers. They saw and knew all these things, and yet they did not believe that war would come; and now it has come. Mr. Churchill makes the ridiculous excuse that "it was very hard to tell beforehand whether this thing would come or not." Indeed, it was so hard to see what was coming that the "very wise men, in possession of all the facts, came to a wrong conclusion," and only the "very foolish men," who gave rein to their prejudices, came to the right conclusion. What very lucky foolish men! What remarkably helpful prejudices.

But, since Mr. Churchill's modesty restrains his frankness, I shall take leave to suggest that the very wise men not only came to a wrong conclusion but made a lot of their error, wallowed in it, brandished it, gloated over it, and reviled the very foolish men, who were trying to get the country to listen to the truth.

THE VERY FOOLISH MEN.

One of the very foolish men was Lord Roberts; another was Lord Charles Beresford; another was King Edward VII. We know how the very wise Lord Haldane treated Lord Roberts. We know that the very wise Mr. Runciman apologised to Germany for Lord Roberts' conduct. Said the wonderful Runciman, then President of the Board of Trade, in the very wise Cabinet, "He would tender his apologies to Germany for Lord Roberts' unjustifiable words towards a friendly Power." That was in 1912. At that time Germany was almost ready for the outrage she had been preparing for ten years to commit. Mr. Runciman, like Mr. Churchill, had "come to a wrong conclusion."

Mr. Churchill, by way of instructing the democracy, said, in 1908, "What does all this snapping and snarling amount to after all? How many people do you suppose there are in Germany who really want to make an attack upon this country? I don't suppose that in the whole of that great country of fifty or sixty millions of inhabitants there are ten thousand persons who would seriously contemplate such a hellish and wicked crime." (Cheers.)

But General von Moltke, the chief of the German General Staff, thought otherwise. In September, 1913, he said to the King of the Belgians: "This time we must settle the business (war with France) once and for all, and your Majesty can have a idea of the irresistible enthusiasm which on that day will sweep over the whole German people."

Moltke was right, so I suppose he was a fool. But after war broke out the agile intellect of Mr. Winston Churchill jumped to the fact as an acrobat jumps to a trapeze. Very wise men are like that: they are slow getting there, but once they arrive they arrive with an impact which shakes their teeth in their heads.

A few years after Mr. Churchill scoffed at the idea of war Germany committed the "hellish and wicked crime," and Mr. Churchill told us all about it. Said he, "Germany began the building of a great navy for our undoing. Every detail of the German scheme proved that it was meant for us—for our exclusive benefit."

In the year 1910, after I had written a very foolish pamphlet in which I had told the very wise ones how war would come and where it would come, and had given reasons (not prejudices) which have never been met, Mr. Asquith (all wisest of the very wise) could "not discern in any quarter of the political horizon any cause of quarrel, direct or indirect, between us and that great and friendly nation." And the people cheered, and voted for peace, retrenchment and reform, and the whole Labour Movement, bubbled with merriment over my ridiculous scare.

THE MANDARIN'S MISTAKE.

Now I am quite willing to admit that a very wise man may come to a wrong conclusion. We have several examples in Mr. Churchill's own dazzling career? I may mention Lamlash, and Gallipoli, for instance; and a very wise man may be pardoned for a blunder, or even for several blunders, and retain his prestige. But when an entire Cabinet of very wise men all draw wrong conclusions, and when the cause of their error is manifestly a false political theory and a gross misunderstanding of men and facts, then I am afraid we must claim that the men who so blunder are not very wise men, but are mere political quacks who ought not to be allowed to misgovern the nation or to mislead the people. Mr. Lloyd George, only a few days before the war broke out, told the House of Commons that "next year there will be substantial economy without interfering in the slightest degree with the efficiency of the Navy. The expenditure of the last few years has been very largely for the purpose of meeting what is recognised to be a temporary emergency." A man who could make such an egregious speech as that on July 23rd, 1914, is destitute of political sagacity, and his presence in a Cabinet is a peril to the country.

The Mandarin's belief in himself is very touching—indeed the self-complacency of Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill almost enforces on the tragic; but there are some of us so prejudiced as to hold that the assumption of the Mandarins that everyone inside the Cabinet is very wise and everyone outside is very foolish is a political myth. Indeed, I am myself so convinced that the men who could not see this war coming, who had neither the wit nor the courage to prepare for it, are neither wise nor statesmenlike, and ought not to have been allowed to remain in office to the peril of the Empire when war came. I am so convinced of that and am so anxious that the country should find the Mandarins out before it is too late that I intend to compile a little book in which the silly sayings and

(Continued on next column.)

WHERE GERMANY IS WEAK

IMPORTANCE OF SALONICA

[BY AUSTIN HARRISON, EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISH REVIEW."]

After the failures of our secondary military expeditions, it is intelligible that we should be loath to embark upon yet another, particularly as it is also a great over-seas war with all the attendant difficulties of transport and the constant danger of submarines. None the less, the Salonica base has been established; the armies are there, and, what is more important, still, the hour, the place, and the objective are strategically of almost decisive military importance.

The weak point in the Germanic defence to-day is Austria, who, thanks to the unexpectedly formidable onslaught by the Russians on the Eastern front, now finds herself in the predicament which faced her at the end of 1914—with this difference, that whereas then her reserves had not been raised, they are this summer, potentially at least, pretty well exhausted. Linked up, economically and militarily, with Austria-Hungary, dependent, in fact, upon her power of resistance, the secondary German arm, which may be called the Balkan Alliance of Bulgaria and Turkey, stands or falls; constitutes absolutely the heel of Achilles, or the vulnerable spot in the enemy lines of defence, to which must be added the unpleasant proximity of Rumania.

Now the Pan-Germanic scheme aims primarily at what the Germans call the "economic hegemony" of the East. In Turkey it is this economic power, not land, which is the German purpose, and it may truthfully be said that so long as the Germans hold the railway line through Serbia to Constantinople not only is the goal of Pan-Germanism attained, but the military conditions are established which ensure the faithful attachment to Berlin of the Austrian-Balkan belligerent group. Incidentally, it is the reason why the Germans are ready for peace. Not the West but the East is their objective. Not Belgium but the German way to Constantinople is their coveted prize, whence they hope to pursue their aims eastwards and southwards to the Persian Gulf.

"HEALTHY SELFISHNESS."

It was with this object in view that the Anatolian Railway system was initiated as well as the Kaiser's policy of infiltration, which dated from 1899, when he entered the Holy City on a white charger and addressed the Mahomedans as "his friends" over the grave of Saladin.

Turkey to Germany, is a "healthy selfish" interest. Cotton, wool, naphtha—these are the things that Germany wants, and the fertility of Mesopotamia. And this "Drang towards the East" has been the life and soul of Pan-Germanism, it being clearly recognised by all German writers and authorities that "whole work" can only be accomplished with and through Austria; success, in fact, depending on the fate of Austria, on whose fate that also of Turkey, as a German interest, is inevitably involved.

Thus, if the Germans were to walk out of France to-morrow, and Belgium the day after, yet kept Serbia and maintain their Turco-Bulgarian military and economic partnership in greater part, the Pan-German scheme would be realised, and Germany, if she could end the war on such terms, would incontestably have gained the chief part of her objective. And this idea it is which Germans designate as Austria's "ethnic land-slide," without which all Pan-Germans agree that there can be no chance of success.

This is what the Germans are fighting for, what they hope to maintain, and as it is the Germanic central objective, so, militarily, it is the weak spot in their armour. The Austrian principle of Government, "Divide and Conquer," is not suitable in war. Pressed on all sides, Austria is in dire straits, and because Austria is in jeopardy so is the Austro-German policy in the Balkans, on which hangs the allegiance of both Turks and Bulgars, and its point of danger is from Salonica.

HASTENING THE END.

Without Austria Pan-Germanism has neither meaning nor power, for the whole essence of Pan-German Imperialism lies in the territorial expansion of Austria-Hungary, by means of which, alone, pressure can be brought to bear on Turkey, and through Turkey on the Balkan peoples.

A decisive blow struck upwards from Salonica, breaking through the Bulgarian resistance and liberating Serbia, and Pan-Germanism will receive a mortal wound from which in this war there can be no recovery. The young Turks joined Germany because of their hatred of German arms; and Bulgaria joined Germany also for the same reason. But if the Bulgarians are defeated and driven into their own country, Turkey will find herself cut off, stranded, rolling into helplessness, and the hour of Austria's fate will have sounded.

That is why the offensive from Salonica is of such enormous importance. It is there that the German heel of Achilles lies. It is there, if we strike well and victoriously, above all if we strike now, when the Austro-German armies are fully engaged, that a decision may be reached of overwhelming military and political significance which would not only frustrate all Germany's ambitions, but inevitably hasten the end of the war, if only by process of disintegration.

he silly doings of our political Mahatmas will be candidly reviewed.

One word with regard to the hero of Lamlash. We very foolish persons who were right about the war have no desire to boast of our prophetic insight. It did not need much intellect to read the German plot; it was too obvious; it was read by too many in this and other countries. There is nothing to boast about. But some of us are so convinced of the blindness and incompetence of blatant quacks who failed to read it that we do not intend the country to forget the blunders which have cost us all so dear. The Mandarins betrayed the country, and if the people do not find them out and chuck them out they will betray the country again.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong 20th September. PROPOSED SAILING Connecting with "KATHIAWAR" From Colombo 17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 30th November. For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED. MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TO RICE & Co., CANTON

GENERAL AGENTS

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG "SUNRISE" ... On 8th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" ... On 8th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI "YINGCHOW" ... On 10th Sept. Night
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TEAN" ... On 12th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHENAN" ... On 12th Sept. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" ... On 14th Sept. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI" MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TADING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation in Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TADING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO S.S. "ANHUI," "GUENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Crest Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAICHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY 8th Sept. at 2 P.M.
"HAICHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... TUESDAY 14th Sept. at 2 P.M.
"HAICHONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY 15th Sept. at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bluff Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID ASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKEING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
MALTA	Sept. 8	"KASHGAR"	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 25	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	"MOHRA"	Nov. 19	Nov. 25
NORF	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	"MALWA"	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 26

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG ABOUT
SARDINIA	FRIDAY, 16th September
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 23rd September
NORF	SUNDAY, 8th October
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG about	Leave FROM about	Due at MARSEILLES calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	"MIYAZAKI MARU" Capt. Tanaka	10,000	THURSDAY, 21st Sept. at Noon.
	"KITANO MARU" Capt. Cope	16,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	"SADO MARU" Capt. Amikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept. at 4 P.M.
	"SHIDZUKA MARU" Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALUA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"TANGO MARU" Capt. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 13th Oct. at 4 P.M.
ALGUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	"CEYLON MARU" Capt. Tada	10,000	MONDAY, 11th Sept.
OMUTAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	"YETOROFU MARU" Capt. Ugaru	8,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
MOJI and KOBE	"BOMBAY MARU" Capt. Shinohara	8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"COLOMBO MARU" Capt. Nomura	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. Takeda	9,600	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"HIRANO MARU" Capt. Fuzuro	16,000	TUESDAY, 19th Sept. at 4 P.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON "STOKUYAMA MARU" Capt. Makamura 16,000 } Beginning of Oct.

Wireless Telegraphy. For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 22 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
"ANYO MARU"	18,500 — 15 knots	WED., 30th Sept. Noon.
"PERHIA MARU"	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 — 18 knots	THURS., 5th Oct., Noon.
"KOREA MARU"	18,000 — 18 knots	SUN., 15th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. ‡ Proceeding to South American Ports. § Omitting Manila and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120. " " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10. " " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Steam Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS. MISSOURI, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer ANYO MARU ... 18,500 — 15 knots ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept. For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to— T. DAIGO, AGENT, King's Building. [21]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... PAUL LECAT ... On or about 12th Sept. HOMEWARD MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, YARMAND BEHIC ... On 8th Sept. at 11 A.M. TOURANE and SAIGON ... PORTHOS ... On or about 25th Sept.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months. For further particulars apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 749

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA "TACOMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 3 P.M. "MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Sept. at Noon. † Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... THURSDAY, 23rd Sept. at 7 A.M. "LUZON MARU" ... FRIDAY, 6th Oct. at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon. "OTOWA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept. at 9 A.M. * Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. † Proceeding to Anping and Takao. Two Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the Hook Yee Wharf, near the Harbour Office. For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAGUCHI, MANAGER, No. 12 Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	Leave HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	16th Sept.	On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	21st Oct.	On 10th Nov. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Tel. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS

22

